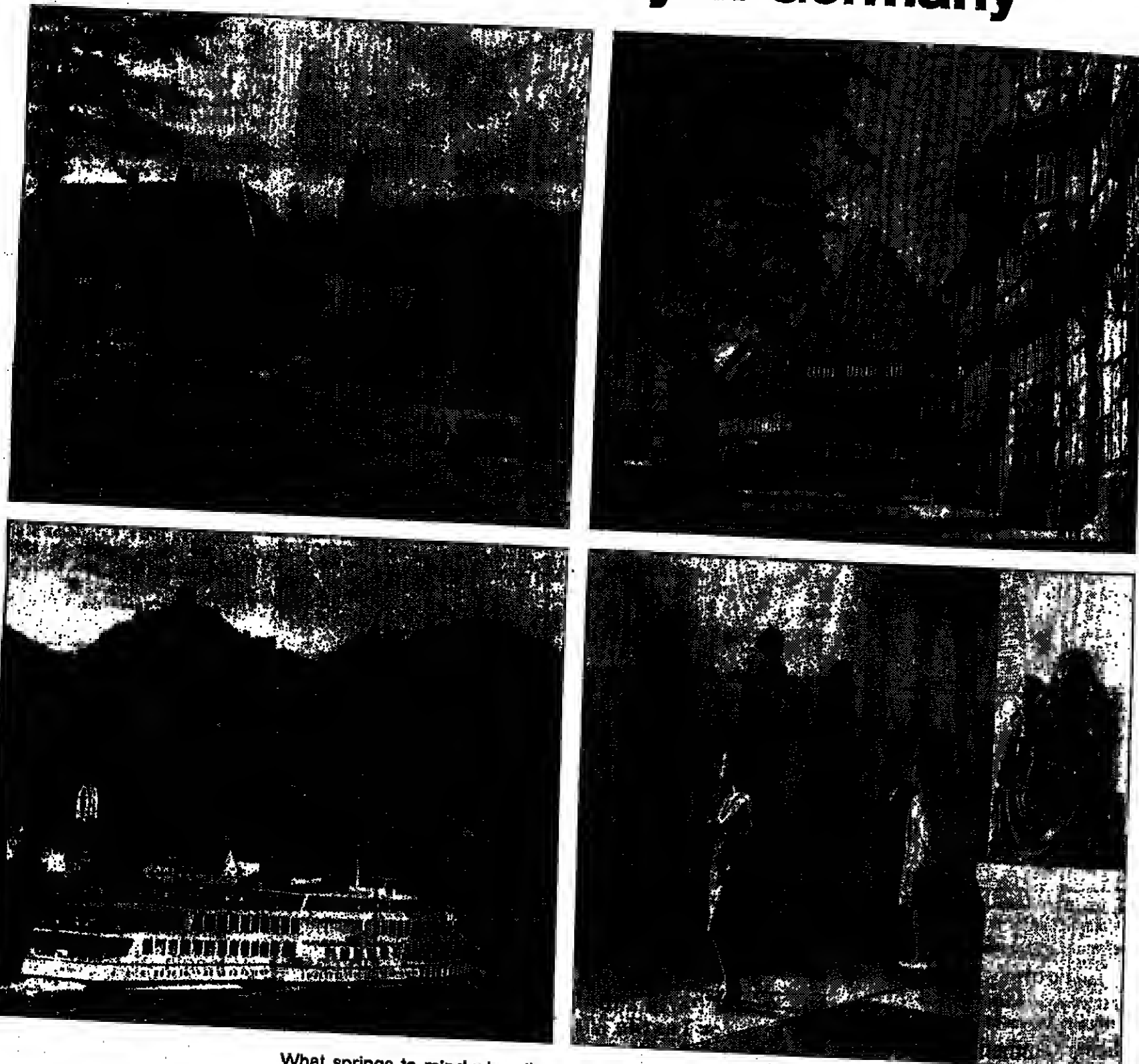


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Bonn, 11 October 1973
Fifth Year - No. 600 - By air

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Brandt appeals for world harmony at the UN

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

In his speech to the UN General Assembly Bonn's Chancellor Willy Brandt proved to be a great moral philosopher, a relentless admonisher and a radical political philosopher worthy of his Nobel Peace Prize. Above all he spoke as a spirited idealist.

The Chancellor is convinced that evil can be kept in check, that good can be done, that violence can be curbed, that hunger is unnecessary, hatred old hat, colonialism eliminable, racism soluble and the use of force avoidable.

Willy Brandt's speech held forth visionary things, projecting on to the horizon a world government and world citizenship, something that has not been attempted for a long time.

Within the framework of this grandiose concept Man is fundamentally viewed as good, whereas the late Konrad Adenauer considered human nature to be diabolically ambiguous. The question that immediately arises, of course, is whether the idea and the reality are reconcilable.

The history of the United Nations does nothing if not bear out the historical pessimism of those who foresee not the end but merely the continuation of bloodshed between countries and blocs and feel there to be but feeble traces of what Herr Brandt was pleased to call the universality of human rights.

Ever since the inception of the United Nations the fate of Mankind has depended not on an imaginary world government but on the agreements and disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union, which emerged from the Second World War as the two arbiters of world power.

Even so, it would be unfair solely to single out hopes and dreams from the Chancellor's UN speech. If anyone is entitled to formulate a credible theory designed to combat the beast in Man and

designate warfare as a cardinal aim in politics, then surely it is a German politician.

Violence and warfare, destruction and inhumanity are all topics to which recent German history amply testifies, and Germany - irrevocably and divided - has most clearly had to pay the price for the consequences of exaggerated, brutal nationalism.

Supercilious tinpot dictatorships all over the world need only study German history to see where, in the final analysis, shotgun intolerance ends.

Whether Willy Brandt's oratory will improve matters in even the slightest respect is, of course, another matter, but a German Chancellor was entitled - one might almost say under obligation - to point to the dismal lot of his own people as a warning to the latter-day advocates of violence and despisers of human rights.

The Chancellor's speech represents an obligation on the Federal Republic, and Bonn will have to pay the price of its goodwill even if the others leave it in the lurch, but the emphatic way in which Willy Brandt committed himself to the tasks and duties of the UN cannot fail to boost his international authority and his reputation as a chancellor of peace.

The applause he received was deserved, and the discretion with which he subordinated the German Question to major international conflicts could not fail to make his words sound more



The Chancellor and the President

Chancellor Willy Brandt had an hour-long conversation with President Nixon at the White House on 29 September. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took part in the discussions. (Photo: dpa)

realistic. No one, he noted, is going to take the trouble of lending a helping hand to any attempt to restore German unity. This comment may bear witness to both realism and resignation, but it does not disregard the fact that human rights are an international principle that ought

to transcend both frontiers and nationalism of whatever kind.

The situation on the border between the two German states demonstrates how far distant Herr Brandt's targets remain. Robert Schmelzer

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 September 1973)

Unity remains FRG's aim, Scheel assures the UN

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, a Nato man, assured all and sundry in his maiden speech to the General Assembly after Bonn's admission by acclamation to the UN that German unity remains one of this country's aims.

Willy Brandt, a European, reiterated this assurance in his maiden speech in New York. The Chancellor outlined his commitment to national unity in a major address characterised in part by human solidarity and an appeal to the emotions.

This first speech by a head of government to this year's UN General Assembly also elaborated the main features of what Bonn's attitude towards the United Nations will be.

The Christian Democratic Opposition may have expressed regret that Willy Brandt was not more explicit about the division of Germany, yet the Chancellor can hardly be said to have provided the Opposition with much opportunity for criticism.

Herr Brandt noted unmistakably for anyone with ears to listen that one of the two German states still orders its border guards to open fire on would-be refugees and it was equally clear that the Nobel Peace prize-winner did not regard this

part of his speech as purely *de rigueur*. Yet the Chancellor remained realistic. His comment that this country had not come to the UN to talk incessantly about German problems bore witness to a common-sense view of a seat of tension in Central Europe that cannot for the time being be relieved. It remains, of course, to be seen whether intra-German squabbles can be kept out of the UN. So far, if the latest shooting



incidents are anything to go by, the GDR has not the slightest intention of implementing the provisions of the convention on human rights.

While East Berlin continues to order its forces to open fire on the border and at the Wall and erects new emplacements it is asking an inordinate amount of this country to exercise self-control and refrain from lodging complaints at the UN.

Willy Brandt's speech went on to outline this country's attitude towards

Third World countries. His words represent an offer on Bonn's part to help to forestall what may prove to be the most dangerous conflicts of the decades to come, the conflict occasioned by the gap between the rich and the poor.

The Chancellor struck a nice balance in his speech by drawing no distinction between black and white in his warning against racism and nationalism. His words of warning against the poison of nationalism were aimed in equal measure at Third World politicians and potentates whose hunger for national prestige makes them blind to the material well-being of their fellow-countrymen.

Last but not least, the European aspect of Herr Brandt's speech came as a surprise. The Chancellor cited the willingness of the European Community's member-countries to progress towards economic and monetary union, uniform welfare provisions and integrated defence and foreign policies as an example of what good neighbours can accomplish.

His comment that Bonn's membership of the United Nations strengthened European representation at the UN was witness to the new European sentiment.

Willy Brandt made his point well when he sounded the alarm at the General Assembly, providing this country with a good introduction to the UN. He tied up the situation well and had no need to favour anyone. Rüdiger Schulte

(Nordwest Zeitung, 27 September 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Page 2
Brezhnev backs down as Soviet hard-liners gain momentum

SOCIAL AFFAIRS Page 4
Government's foreign worker policy only scratches the surface

AIR, RAIL & SEA Page 7
Cruise liners are finding the going tough

THE ARTS Page 11
Mary Wigman - ecstasy in the dance

SPORT Page 15
Free-style wrestling struggles for recognition

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brezhnev backs down as Soviet hard-liners gain momentum

Soviet, Eastern Bloc and Western public opinion has been expecting Leonid Brezhnev to clarify contradictory trends in Soviet policies ever since the Yakir and Krasin trials and the campaign against Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn.

Rumours have even gained currency to the effect that differences of opinion have arisen in the Soviet politbureau and that Mr Brezhnev's detente tactics have encountered resistance on the part of Kremlin leaders who feel the style, method and pace of the opening to the West to be upsetting.

The replacement of Shelest and Voronov by Andropov, Gromyko and Gromyko has proved to have complicated rather than simplified the balance of power in the Kremlin. Rather than being concentrated in a few hands the balance of power that has emerged calls for

continual adjustment in order to cater for the various lobbies.

In the wake of temporary euphoria about the successes notched up by General Secretary Brezhnev in Bonn and Washington there came chief ideologist Suslov's mid-July bombshell: a speech in which Mr Brezhnev was given a cold-shower reminder to harbour no illusions about detente policy and to remember the fundamental opposites that separate East and West.

This state of affairs went from bad to worse for the Soviet leader at the early-August Crimean summit of Eastern Bloc leaders where despite the fine words of the communiqué differences arose on this same point.

In his mid-August Alma Ata speech Mr Brezhnev tried to reassure all and sundry but was not entirely successful. His opponents have managed to arrange a show trial against writer Pyotr Yakir and physicist Viktor Krasin and to launch a media campaign against Alexei Sakharov, the "Father of the Soviet H-bomb," and Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Mr Brezhnev is keeping himself to himself. Contradictory comments in the Soviet mass media, particularly an odd zig-zag on fundamental issues of East-West relations such as ties with the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, lead one to assume that a struggle is in progress in the Kremlin and that politbureau votes bear witness to shifting majorities.

This would, for instance, account for the sudden subsidence of the campaign against dissidents and likewise explain the astonishing tactics that have permitted Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn to maintain contact with the West. Yet Mr Brezhnev

still had nothing to say for himself. A few days ago he resorted to a different ploy by enlisting the backing of party leaders in other Communist countries. For no special reason Soviet media featured interviews with Edward Giersek of Poland and Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria in which their solidarity with the Brezhnev line was made more apparent than of late. Mr Brezhnev was further named a Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and invited to visit Sofia.

These interviews were clearly intended to counteract allegations that detente might weaken the Kremlin's position with regard to its Eastern Bloc allies.

What is more, Mr Brezhnev made use of the invitation to Sofia to re-align the emphasis of his policies, though he failed to satisfy anyone who expected him to shed light on goings-on within the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader restricted himself to an interpretation of economic trends in his country and had never a word to say about issues of more immediate interest.

His comments about the state of East-West relations are informative nonetheless. There is a clear disjunction between his present attitude and past optimism on the occasion of his visits to the United States and this country. Mutual advantage and partnership with the West were no longer mentioned in Sofia.

Mr Brezhnev has unmistakably backed on the fundamental outlook behind Soviet foreign policy, which now appears more cautious and indeed tougher.

The Soviet leader's comment that an improvement in the international atmosphere calls for "a completely different approach, different methods and, no doubt, a different turn of mind" from the past could mean any number of things.

Its specific meaning will presumably come to light in the course of the second phase of the European security conference in Geneva, talks relevant to interpretation of the Four-Power Berlin Agreement and in other practical issues still outstanding in the East-West dialogue.

Alexander Korab
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 September 1973)

EEC regards Comecon plays without joy

stand that the Soviet Union and its allies realistically conceded the necessity of taking the European Community into account," M. Thon noted.

This realism was enhanced at the European security conference, where the Common Market countries spoke with one voice, formally declaring that any economic outcome of the talks insofar as it affected Common Market responsibilities would be subject to approval by the Brussels Commission.

Since this declaration the East has realised once and for all that, as Leonid Brezhnev presaged in his March 1972 speech to the Soviet trade union congress, there can be no bypassing the Common Market for those who want to do business with Western Europe.

Within the Common Market it has been common knowledge for some time that countries such as Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are keen on establishing ties with the EEC, where they hope to buy what they are unable to buy in Russia.

Last year the Soviet Union had a trade deficit of 1,200 million Marks in dealings with its fellow-members of Comecon. In the face of pressure, reports indicate, Mr Brezhnev convinced his Comecon colleagues at the Crimean summit that this state of affairs will have to continue for some time to come.

Kosygin visits Yugoslavia

Frankfurter Rundschau

With statesmen paying each other visits left, right and centre, the talks between Yugoslav and Soviet leaders would have been, say, a decade ago, would have put an end to the embarrassing spectacle of an SPD split over the recent state of wild-cat strikes and its two wings accusing each other of

betraying the workers or hanning the trade unions. A word from the father of the house may have been enough to keep rebellious members of the family in order in the genteel patriarchal society of yesteryear — but the SPD is neither a family nor genteel and the growing tension within its ranks is in no way restricted to the question of wild-cat strikes.

The list of issues under discussion the employment of extremists in the public service, land nationalisation, the practicability of greater control of banks and larger industrial concerns, the imperative mandate obliging members of parliament to follow the party line and the good old German dispute about whether a specific reform modifies a system or only stabilises it — demonstrates the thoroughness of internal party wrangling.

It is a sign of continually weak leadership as the Opposition claims (despite the fact that the CDU/CSU itself is not a good example of coordination) or is it proof of the strength and vitality of the oldest and largest German political party, as SPD spokesmen claim at party rallies?

The difficulties and conflicts currently plaguing the party cannot be traced back to any one cause. A whole range of objective factors and subjective mistakes all play a role. They can be explained by looking at the four main contradictions the SPD has to live with.

Firstly, the SPD would like to be a party of the workers but it is at the same time a governing party. If unrest is felt on the industrial front as a result of price increases — for which the Brandt government is not completely blameless — the party cannot identify itself with the demands of the workers.

It must insist on adherence to the rules of the game — there must be collective bargaining and the trade unions must not act overhastily in calling members out on strike. It can try to persuade the manufacturers by means of a credit squeeze but it cannot demand price guarantees.

The new style of leadership favoured by the CDU's new duo — party chairman Helmut Kohl and his general secretary Kurt Biedenkopf — now seems to have crystallised after several months' running-in.

It could be described as battle at any price. This tendency could be observed a few weeks ago when Biedenkopf surprised the party executive by suddenly announcing his controversial proposals for worker participation.

The same tendency also led to the recent appointment of the controversial Walther Leisler Kiep as the executive's spokesman on foreign policy.

Both these events caused a considerable stir within the party. It suddenly revealed the conflicts which have long racked the CDU but have always been patched over in the past through reaching dishonest compromises.

Kohl and Biedenkopf have once again altered the Opposition into internal conflict. Biedenkopf's proposals on worker participation prompted lively criticism from the left-wing of the CDU while failing to gain the praise of the industrialist wing.

Kiep's views, based as they are on adapting CDU policy to the basic elements of government Ostpolitik, are violently opposed by broad sections of the CDU and by most of the CSU, the party's Bavarian counterpart.

Werner Bollmann
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 September 1973)

POLITICS

Basic contradictions rack Social Democrats

Everything went the way Helger Bömer, the SPD's business manager, wished in his self-confident situation: the case would be over and done with.

Willy Brandt's dressing-down of the Young Socialists — and the party actually's demonstrative support for this step — would have put an end to the embarrassing spectacle of an SPD split over the recent state of wild-cat strikes and its two wings accusing each other of

Opposition faces tricky decision on non-proliferation

This autumn the Opposition faces a difficult foreign policy decision. It will have to decide whether to approve or oppose signature of the non-proliferation treaty.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the CSU, first set the ball rolling on 12 September when he wrote to all the CDU/CSU party members calling on them to reject ratification.

Strauss justified his demand by claiming that if the Federal Republic signed the treaty the Russians would have at their disposal another instrument by means of which they could decide the fate of Germany and Europe.

Members of the CDU/CSU parliament party do not consider Strauss' action anything unusual. Members of the Bundestag often inform colleagues of their views by means of a letter. More attention is paid to action of this type when it comes from a man like Strauss, a claim, but it must not be seen as a move against CDU leader Helmut Kohl.

Kohl refused to commit himself on the non-proliferation treaty as he first wished to hear the findings of a CDU special committee under former Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder.

The committee will examine all aspects of the non-proliferation treaty in order to give members more information on which they can base their final verdict. It is not yet known when the committee will finish its work.

The signature of the non-proliferation treaty puts the CDU/CSU in a tricky position. The government majority in the Bundestag is sufficient for the law of ratification, but the so-called "law of ratification" requires the approval of the Bundestag, or Upper House, as it governs financial questions.

If the CDU/CSU majority on the Bundestag rejects this law, this would be tantamount to the rejection of the whole non-proliferation treaty, while voting against it in the Bundestag would have no effect.

It appears at present that the majority of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group are for a rejection. But on the other hand the party knows that a similar vote in the Bundestag would not be understood by non-European partners.

On the home front, rejection of the non-proliferation treaty would worsen the chances of a future coalition with the Free Democrats for which Helmut Kohl is evidently aiming.

But the CDU/CSU cannot afford to vote differently in the Bundestag and Bundestag if it wishes to retain its credibility. So far the Opposition has failed to find a way out of this dilemma.

Werner Bollmann
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 September 1973)

upward from the roots. But in its fight to replace Adenauer's CDU as the governing party, it too has accidentally become a "Chancellor's party".

What Willy Brandt says is of overwhelming importance to the party, as could be seen at the Hanover party congress and, more recently, as the meeting of the party executive when he turned the motion reprimanding the Young Socialists into what was tantamount to a vote of confidence. Both his strengths and his weaknesses played a role here.

Willy Brandt is credited with reacting more quickly to foreign than domestic policy. He has often been hesitant when confronted by internal party quarrels. For a long time many exponents of both the right and left wings of the party were able to claim that "Willy" was behind them.

The SPD will be able to live with these four basic contradictions.

Günter Geschke

(Deutsches Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 16 September 1973)

Young Socialists wish to preserve unity, Roth claims

The Young Socialists are determined to preserve the unity of Social Democracy in the Federal Republic, their leader, Wolfgang Roth, claims. Without a united SPD it would not have been possible to conclude the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, Roth said at the end of a six-day visit to Poland with a Young Socialist delegation.

Speaking about the controversy surrounding West Berlin's links with the Federal Republic, Roth stated that the Young Socialists would not accept any state of affairs in which their West Berlin members were treated differently to the rest of the organisation.

Roth criticised the Poles' intention of hoisting the West Berlin standard at the planned international athletics match between Poland and the Federal Republic in Warsaw. The Federal Republic's Athletics Association has now called off the match in view of the Poles' plans.

During their stay the Young Socialists signed an exchange agreement with the Polish socialist youth organisation.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1973)

CDU leadership's new policy - battle at any price

Although this could be foreseen, Kohl and Biedenkopf have identified themselves both with the controversial proposals on worker participation, and the appointment of a controversial foreign policy spokesman. Why are they provocatively opening old wounds?

It would be too simple to claim that the two new men at the head of the CDU leadership stumbled into these problems with the increased fallibility of newcomers. Both can be credited with knowing what they are doing. Kohl has had many years in government as premier of the Rhineland Palatinate and Biedenkopf is without doubt a calculator and analyst who always thinks things out thoroughly.

A more revealing explanation would be that the two men are deliberately touching upon the sore points in the party. In order to and the area of indecision in the upper echelons of the CDU and demonstrate that they have the qualities of leadership.

Another probable reason for their action is the realisation that delaying

discussion of problems is of no use to a political party. The problems must be brought out into the open so that they can be solved. In general discussion, however painful this may prove. This is evidently part of the process of contemplation and renovation that the CDU has so often called for though rarely practised.

The advantages of solving problems in this manner are obvious. The party would gain new strength and become more attractive to the electorate. Opportunities would also be greater for a coalition with the Free Democrats.

This may be what Kohl and Biedenkopf are aiming for. Biedenkopf's proposals on worker participation and Kiep's views on Ostpolitik will both be regarded sympathetically by the FDP and could also be interpreted as an approach by the new CDU leadership.

Of course the policy of strength adopted by Kohl and Biedenkopf also has its dangers. Kohl could also fail in his efforts if the various groups within the CDU refuse to turn to the problems affecting the party and overthrow the leadership instead. Time will tell whether the CDU/CSU has in the meantime learned from the SPD that "political" success depends amongst other things on party solidarity.

Helmut Kohn

(Der Tagesspiegel, 21 September 1973)

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Journal on Life

■ SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Government's foreign worker policy only scratches the surface

Dear Minister, aren't we having too much of a good thing? I realise we need foreign workers but do we really need any more? Many letters written in this general tenor indicate to Minister of Labour Walter Arendt that the general public takes lively interest in this domestic problem.

The debate is now in full swing. While some people criticise the social discrimination against foreign workers and the lethargy and xenophobia displayed by the authorities, the majority call for an end to immigration and the reduction of the present number of foreign workers to a more tolerable level.

While the former group demand an expansion of social infrastructure to cope with foreign workers, opponents of further immigration state that the construction of schools and houses and the integration of foreigners could make the Federal Republic an even more attractive prospect for immigrants.

But both sides agree that the present state of affairs cannot continue or cities like Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Stuttgart and Solingen/Renscheid will soon become "super-Marseilles".

The Federal Republic would then face, in the words of a senior government official, American conditions with ghettos, a subproletariat and a division between the privileged local population and the exploited alien coolies.

One of the forecasts of the interministerial report on foreign workers published in June this year has already materialised. "Social conflict cannot be ruled out in the event of further

DIE ZEIT

uncontrolled employment of foreign labour," the report stated. Events at Fords of Cologne underlined this. Thirty-five per cent of the almost four million foreigners in this country (including 850,000 minors) live in twelve cities.

The government has tried to cater for both shades of opinion in its foreign worker policy. Further immigration is to be reduced and at the same time the social conditions of the foreign workers and their dependants already living in this country are to be improved. The main aim is to counter the speed of immigration, the numbers involved and the concentration of foreign workers in specific cities.

The programme decided upon in July is cautiously described by its authors as an attempt to solve the problem.

The most successful move so far was the decision to make the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Bureau responsible for the recruitment of foreign labour. This step will result this year in an increase of only two hundred thousand foreign workers, less than half the previous growth rate.

The Federal Labour Bureau can now be selective. When a Federal Republic consulate recently applied for a work permit for seven Turkish workers and it was discovered that all were married and had a total of thirty children, the Bureau refused.

But the Labour Bureau was unable to prevent what recently happened in Munich. The city council decided to appoint two Turkish language teachers in view of the large number of Turkish children in the city. The two teachers came — each with seven children.

Another measure, the increase in the recruitment fee from three hundred to one thousand Marks, has more drawbacks than merits. Foreign workers are no longer hired indiscriminately. It is true, and the State no longer has to subsidise the employment of foreign labour — in the past the fee charged scarcely covered the price of the foreign worker's air ticket, which is paid for by the Federal Labour Bureau.

But on the other hand efficiently-run firms find it easy to pay the one thousand Marks charged for each foreign worker recruited. These firms are normally located in the main urban areas and therefore attract foreign workers to where social conditions are worst.

So far a third measure, a ban on employment agencies from hiring out foreign labour, has had no visible effect. In this branch the misuse of foreign labour was particularly bad. But now the 5,400 firms which live from hiring out human labour are no longer allowed to employ foreign workers.

The fourth step taken will have little effect. From 1 October onwards housing inspectors will be able to make on-the-spot checks on the accommodation firms provide for their foreign labour force and ban further residences if living conditions are inadequate. But no decision has been taken on what happens to the foreign workers affected in cases of this type and the regulations do not cover private landlords.

The fate of the fifth reform proposal is uncertain. It was suggested that there should be a ban on the employment of

further foreign workers whenever they made up twelve per cent of the population. Twelve towns would be affected by this measure. But the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia opposes any restriction as it fears that its economic growth might be jeopardised. Exploiting illegal immigrants will be penalised in future with prison sentences of no less than six months. There are also plans to levy a fifty to one hundred Marks charge on firms for every foreign worker they employ.

But Bonn admits that the measures taken so far can do little more than set people's minds at rest. They do not solve the problem of how to integrate foreign workers into society.

The extent of the foreign worker problem can best be illustrated by taking the Turks as an example. Some six hundred thousand work in the Federal Republic and this figure will increase as soon as Turkey becomes an associate member of the European Economic Community and Turkish workers are allowed to work wherever they want within the Community. There are already more than one million Turks waiting for a Federal Republic work permit.

Turkish workers find the Federal Republic attractive because of working conditions, high wages and above all social benefits. Children's allowance too has been increased considerably under the latest tax reform. A father of five children will receive a children's

allowance of 480 Marks a month from 1975 — fifty for the first child, 120 for the second and 120 Marks per child from the third onwards. Foreign workers too will be entitled to child allowance.

The government has two attempts where the payment of child allowance to foreign workers is concerned. It could make payment dependent on the residence of these children in the Federal Republic. There would then be a veritable invasion of Turkish families most of them large, and expenditure on infrastructure would rise considerably along with the problems of integration.

Children's allowances

The government could also pay children's allowance for children living in Anatolia. Once again, the effects could be fatal. The Turkish birth rate is a rocket. Considering that the monthly wage in Anatolia is sixty Marks, having children would prove a welcome occupation.

Attempts by the Turkish government to control the population explosion would be thwarted — Ankara expects the population of Turkey to double to seventy million by 1980 — a fresh generation of would-be immigrants would grow up.

Almost all steps taken by government will have a double effect. Social tension is increasing whether naturalisation is made easier or the current state of affairs retained. It is one of the undesirable after-effects of the Federal Republic's economic miracle.

Edmund Neumeier
(Die Zeit, 21 September 1973)

New Bills to simplify welfare legislation

The Bundestag has approved the first reading of the general section of a new Social Welfare Code that should enable the man on the street to know and understand his social welfare rights and assert them more easily.

People claiming their social welfare rights in a court of law will no longer have to wait so long for the verdict. Spokesmen for all Bundestag parties also approved the first reading of a Bill speeding up legal proceedings in this sector.

Government plans — drawn up by Minister of Labour Walter Arendt — to ease the integration of all handicapped persons into professional and social life, peg pensions to the cost of living and give greater protection to piece-workers also met with broad approval even though the CDU/CSU Opposition demanded greater concessions to the farmer. The five Bills were passed on to the appropriate committees.

Welfare legislation has been split up in the past into a large number of separate

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

laws. These are now to be simplified and brought together under the new Social Code.

Arendt described the new Social Code as the citizen's social charter. The dispersed welfare legislation of the past would be radically simplified and therefore more comprehensible, he claimed.

There was broad agreement on a number of points:

- The Social Code should list all social

benefits in easily understandable language and grant persons the right to information or immediate aid when they wish to receive benefits to which they are entitled.

• Special preliminary proceedings in cases involving social security will be set up in order to relieve courts of a great deal of their present work and speed up proceedings. The Federal Social Code will also have some of the work taken off its shoulders so that it can take important decisions more quickly.

• Rehabilitation grants — restricted to the past victims of war injuries — industrial accidents — will in future be awarded to all mentally and physically handicapped persons, irrespective of cause, when their ability to work has been cut by half or more. Persons coming into this category will receive an additional six day's earnings. Firms with more than fifteen employees will be obliged to set aside at least one per cent of their posts for the handicapped or they will be subject to a levy of one hundred Marks a month.

• From the beginning of 1974 pensions for farmers will be increased by 264 Marks a month for married men, 176 Marks for unmarried men. They then heaped to the cost of living.

• Piece-workers working at home will receive wages comparable to those negotiated by trade unions for workers in similar lines of industry.

• Self-employed persons working similar capacity to salaried staff will be granted the right to negotiate pay deals similar to those concluded by trade unions.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 September 1973)

PEOPLE

Inna Tübler invades Defence Committee

The Bundestag Defence Committee is no longer an exclusively male preserve. Inna Tübler, a Christian Democrat from Kiel, is now a full member of the committee. Before the elections she was only a deputy member. So in future a woman will help the government take decisions in questions of armament. And the Defence Committee will attach great store to her verdict on such issues as the provision of new post-graduate conscientious objectors doing social work.

"My colleagues asked me to take over this job and I naturally agreed," Inna Tübler comments. This is new territory for the fifty-year-old politician from the having children would prove a welcome occupation.

As a former member of the city council in Kiel, an important port and naval base, she is well aware of the problems facing armed forces and she established contacts with the navy long before her appointment to the Bundestag Defence Committee.

"The soldiers are quite glad to have a woman looking after their interests," she comments. "Where more personal problems are concerned for instance they prefer to turn to a woman than a man."

Inna Tübler therefore helps recruits in tactical questions, advises wives who leave their army accommodation



Inna Tübler visiting a naval base

(Photo: Mönch)

after gaining a divorce and calls for the establishment of day nurseries at the more remote bases to give wives a chance of escaping their isolation by going out to work.

She is currently seeking better accommodation for recruits doing service on warships. The Americans, from whom the Bundeswehr obtained some of its warships, had enough land accommodation at their disposal for the sailors.

The Federal Republic's sailors on the other hand are forced to live in their cramped cabins on board ship. "There is a shortage of seven thousand service flats for sailors whose ships put in at port," Inna Tübler explains.

Whenever she hears of a grievance, Inna Tübler examines whether or not it is

justified. She visits barracks and goes on board warships. A mother of three with four grandchildren, she does not believe in leaving the armed forces to her male colleagues. "After all, the boys who are called up have mothers," she comments.

Young people who dodge national service are a thorn in her flesh. "But I have the greatest respect for those who refuse military service because of their convictions," she concedes. She still believes however that those who do their military service should receive more adequate compensation.

Inna Tübler is a maternal type who knows how to assert herself in a world governed by men.

(Neue Hannoversche, 19 September 1973)

Ralf Dahrendorf appointed director of LSE

Analysing, probing and debating political events to be stimulated by them occasionally. He likes to allow his thoughts to wander instead of concentrating on what can in fact be achieved.

Dahrendorf started his meteoric political career in 1968 at the age of 37. The colourful professor of sociology came along at just the right moment for Baden-Württemberg's Free Democrats as the party was in the middle of its difficult transformation from a middle-class party to a left-wing, liberal grouping.

He was immediately elected to the executive of the Baden-Württemberg branch of the party and was later voted on to the Federal Executive. He worked on the 1971 party programme and encouraged a party that was afraid of not obtaining the five per cent of the votes required for entry into the Bundestag. The Free Democrats had a good chance of providing the Chancellor in 1973, he stated.

He entered the Bundestag at his first attempt and was immediately appointed Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office. But he soon clashed with government supporters over Ostpolitik.

Dahrendorf moved to Brussels where he was responsible for the European Community's foreign trade relations. A number of observers considered that he had been deliberately manoeuvred into a political dead-end. At the beginning of the seventies it appeared unlikely that trading policy would play a major role in the European Community alongside the entry negotiations.

But the experts were wrong. Trade policy became increasingly important in view of the growing confrontation with the United States over trade and monetary issues.



Ralf Dahrendorf

(Photo: dpa)

Ronnenburger takes over deputy floor leadership of FDP

Uwe Ronnenburger, the Free Democrat from Tetenbüll in Schleswig-Holstein who was elected deputy chairman of the FDP Bundestag party on 18 September, is neither a brilliant rhetorician nor a particularly striking personality.

He is rather a quiet and inconspicuous person. But Ronnenburger, a farmer, pipe-smoker and father of five children, has managed to keep the Schleswig-Holstein branch of the FDP integrated. Schleswig-Holstein's Free Democrats owe their leader a good deal — perhaps even their survival.

After the lost elections to the Provincial Assembly nobody gave Schleswig-Holstein's liberals a chance. Suicidal internal wrangles had led to a split with the ultra-right and the downfall of the rest of the party. Hopes of revival were slim. But Ronnenburger was stubborn enough not to let this bother him.

He survived defeat — the 3.8 per cent vote at the 1971 elections to the Provincial Assembly — and then led his party to new heights. The elections to the Bundestag brought Schleswig-Holstein's Free Democrats 8.6 per cent of the vote and raised hopes of their return into the Provincial Assembly.

After the 1975 elections to the Provincial Assembly Ronnenburger might therefore be able to swap his position as deputy floor leader in Bonn with that of party leader in the Kieler Provincial Assembly.

He plans to run in the Provincial Assembly elections whatever happens, and not just for himself, he insists. His appointment as deputy chairman of the FDP Bundestag party can also be explained with one eye on the Provincial Assembly elections. But this is not the only reason. He was elected by both left and right-wing members of the party. Both wings have equal respect for him.

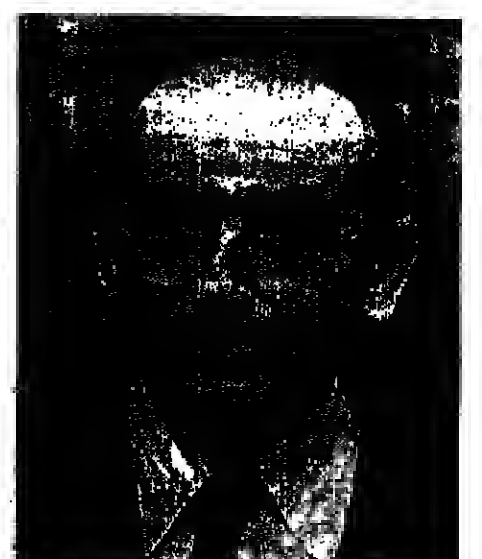
Ronnenburger, born in Kiel on 23 November 1923, was a first lieutenant on a torpedo boat during World War Two. He then joined the Deutsche Partei before switching to the FDP in 1959.

He has learned his lesson. His support of Ostpolitik and a more conciliatory attitude towards the German Democratic Republic, even at a time when the FDP threatened to split over the issue, is ample evidence.

Friedrich Hölscher, the Baden-Württemberg liberal who stands far to his left, once described Ronnenburger as a man who would not scare a fly off a person's nose but persuade the person that he was sitting in the wrong place.

Uwe-Karsten Heye

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1973)



Uwe Ronnenburger

(Photo: dpa)

Thomas Löffelholz
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 September 1973)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Both sides of industry should not forget tax reliefs planned

It is difficult for the man in the street to grasp just what is happening at present with regard to taxes, prices, wages and salaries. There seem to be all kinds of contradictions. Appeals for moderation are followed closely by wage or salary concessions, even in the Civil Service. Tax reliefs are promised but with the limitation that one must wait until 1975.

It is not easy to reduce this to a common denominator. But if one tries to do so the best that can be managed is that stabilisation policy, the attempt to prevent the decline in the value of money, has reached a particularly critical stage.

Decisions for reform of the taxation system such as the Bonn Cabinet has reached in the past week should not be taken at their face value. They are not short-term measures but constitute a redistribution of emphases for a considerable time and not just economic steering for the next six months.

Since there is a close connection between the value of money and the taxation system it is essential to regard the latest fiscal reform proposals from the point of view of how they will fit into the economic landscape.

These taxation measures will, when they come into effect, lead to actual reliefs for those who are overburdened, not just people who draw relatively small incomes but also by the income brackets that are attained by relatively few.

It seems that the government has created for itself a certain amount of room for manoeuvre. When these tax reliefs come into force, probably 1 January 1975, they will still be worth something. Depreciation of the Mark will not have rendered them useless.

Reliefs of forty, sixty or 120 Marks per month are on the cards. The mass of the populace will at last begin to feel for once that there is less to pay the taxman instead of more.

The decision recently taken do not contain any guarantee that the well-known procedure whereby the more the Mark depreciates the more likely the taxpayer will have to shell out more than his income really allows will be brought to an end.

But the Opposition's accusation that the "latent tax increases" are just being "continued and cemented" is overlooking important factors. For as long as this far from contentious system applies, with larger incomes being taxed proportionately more heavily, such effects of inflation cannot be satisfactorily brought to an end. Relief can only be achieved by fairly frequent adjustments of tax scales, lump sums, tax-free allowances and the like. These adjustments would have to be made anyway.

Will the prospect of tax reliefs the year after next help to clear the way for moderation in the next few months? The atmosphere in many companies at present is far from good and relations between the two sides of industry are tense.

Just how strong the pressure that has built up can be seen from one incident. Almost at the same time as Economic Affairs Minister Hans-Friedrichs was calling for moderation at the automobile show in Frankfurt and criticising some companies in the metalworking industries for bonuses they had granted their workers to cover rises in the cost of living his colleague in the Cabinet Hans-Dietrich Genscher was agreeing to payment of a full thirteenth month's

salary in the Civil Service, even though he gnashed his teeth as he did so.

This is not a lack of coordination in the Cabinet but action taken under pressure and duress.

The shock waves caused by the wildcat strikes in the metalworking industries which spread to other branches have still not completely died down. The trades unions continue to fear that they will lose control of their members. Employers fear that if they do not make slight concessions now they will have to make massive awards later on.

The Bonn government still seems to entertain the hope that the two sides of industry will get things under control again before long and reach agreements that are not a slap in the face for all attempts at stabilisation.

Once again we are at a stage where little will come of pondering whether wages have been chasing the tail of prices or vice versa. Little remains of the good intentions expressed at the beginning of the year at collective bargaining when moderate rises of eight and nine per cent were agreed.

Three months ago real wages and salaries in industry were twelve per cent higher than at the same time last year and prices continued to rise. Since then there has been a further rise. Even the Civil Service has agreed to increases of around eleven per cent. This is decidedly more than is needed for a serious attempt at stabilisation.

One should not forget that the government's stabilisation programme with surtax on companies and people in the higher income brackets have only been enforced since mid-year.

Agreed, the tough line taken by the Bundesbank has been in effect for longer, but not even the Bundesbank can achieve a greater degree of currency stability in six months. A policy of stabilisation is a long-winded business. It takes time.

If as a result of bonuses, special wage agreements and the like, and a substantial tax relief arrangement greater purchasing power is brought about the potential for price rises, which at the moment is on the wane, will quickly pick up again and prices will soar. The stabilisation policy has not collapsed completely, but every further step which is taken will be over perilous terrain. This is even true of the suggestion that the tax-free allowances on Christmas bonuses should be raised.

It is probably too much to hope that the two sides of industry will take full account of the tax reforms promised by the government for 1975. But if they neglect these reforms completely it will deal a severe blow to stabilisation policy.

Heinz Murrmann
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 September 1973)

Unemployment, a growing risk

Bundesbank maintains

In its monthly report for September the Bundesbank, Frankfurt, speaks of the heavy responsibility borne by the two sides in the metalworking industry. The danger that productivity and the level of employment could be reduced is now much greater than it was in the past.

For the moment, however, the economy continues to run flat out. The restrictive policy of the Bank of Issue is making use of all the available room for manoeuvre to prevent continuation of the inflationary process in this country.

Throughout the summer the basic tendency of this country's economy continued upwards. Signs of a general cooling down of the boom have so far been limited to a few spheres of the economy.

Largely because of the continued export boom the tendency to make capital investments has been virtually unabated. Consumer demand in the past few months has also been relatively lively. Orders in hand in industry have as a result continued to increase.

Industrial concerns had a bulwark of three months of turnover in orders pending in July, for instance. Over the past ten years the average leadway of incomplete orders has been ten weeks.

The number of situations vacant remains high and the demand for migrant workers is as great as ever. By midsummer there were an estimated 2.5 million foreign workers in the Federal Republic.

The Bundesbank has come to an interesting conclusion which is worth listening to. People in this country looking for jobs have not always been successful of late, whether it be for reasons of regional distribution or qualifications. Since mid-year the number of people out of work, rather than declining by the normal seasonal levels, has increased slightly.

The increase in price of manufactured products (July: 7.2 per cent) has reached a new record level. These price rises and the gradual whittling away of the real value of past wage increases have caused a deterioration in the wage policy climate in the past few months.

Wildcat strikes have led to considerable cost of living bonuses, and in industries such as metalworking effective earnings have been increased by two to three per cent.

As a result of this the effective earnings in the first six months of 1973 were 12.5 per cent higher than in the previous year and have thus not lagged behind wage trends.

In 1973 as a whole the net real income will be three per cent higher than last year. Furthermore in the first half the incomes of workers have increased as much as incomes on management side.

Thus the two sides of industry are forthrightly negotiating with each other. On the one hand large wage increases are added to the burden of costs and rising prices. On the other hand the leeway of the price increases is likely to be reduced as a result of increased competition from abroad and a possible change in the climate with regard to investment.

The result of this will be that after a while increased costs will cause a decline in productivity and could offset the gains in productivity and could offset the gains in productivity.

This danger is considerably greater in the present phase of the economic cycle. It will be the same when the economy is in a phase of expansion.

Generally speaking the Bundesbank has been defending its policy on the market. At the moment it cannot see its primary task the prevention of inflation as a result of more money in circulation.

An unconditional stabilisation of interest rates on the money market would eliminate a re-financing guarantee for the Bundesbank to finance houses.

Finally the Bundesbank concentrates with the situation on the capital market. The currency returns on assets have dropped by one half since the beginning of the year. The Bundesbank is not suggesting that interest rates resulting from the situation in the Community.

In its restrictive policies the Bundesbank cannot lose sight of these limits. It will have to use all the room for manoeuvre at its disposal so as to prevent further inflation.

Simultaneous with this sad turn of events we had confirmation of the fact that had been rife for some time. At the moment it cannot see its primary task the prevention of inflation as a result of more money in circulation.

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AIR, RAIL & SEA

Cruise liners are finding the going tough



Werner Wilhelm once made a misjudgment in his military megalomania by trying to conquer the world. "Germany's future lies on the sea," he said in 1933. In 1973 the same fallacy seems to be haunting the minds of some cruise liner managers.

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the Caribbean or Rio under the West German flag. As a precautionary measure DAL has given notice to its staff for the end of the year.

At a Hamburg press conference recently the Chairman of the DAL Supervisory Board Kurt A. Körber, a successful Hamburg industrialist said that the company's position was "difficult, but by no means catastrophic".

He added that he was reasonably certain that the company was not on the verge of bankruptcy, but he did say that the line's present position was rather like walking a tightrope that was supported by only one pillar.

The *Hanseatic* had lost the company about fifteen million dollars since 1969, since its Caribbean cruises were patronised mainly by Americans and the value of the dollar had fallen steadily in that period.

Herr Körber felt that attempts to keep the line afloat with only one luxury liner following the sale of the *Hanseatic* was impossible, despite the infusions of capital.

There are several roads DAL could take. It could possibly enter into a cooperative venture with another Federal Republic shipping line or sell abroad and liquidate. Attempts at both these methods of saving the ailing line have been tried in the past few weeks.

DAL is holding talks with the largest West German shipping line Hapag-Lloyd of Hamburg and Bremen on the possibilities of entering into a cooperative venture. One way of organising this would be for DAL to remain largely independent and throw its *Hanseatic* (ex-*Hamburg*) into the Hapag-Lloyd passenger traffic at present plied by the *Europa*. The alternative is for DAL to be taken over by Hapag-Lloyd lock, stock and barrel.

But it was learnt at the Hamburg press conference that as yet no specific terms for a merger have been mentioned by Hapag-Lloyd.

Axel Bitsch-Christensen, a Dane who has made Hamburg his home and who founded DAL, is at present engaged in trying the other possibility — sales overseas. Christensen has resigned from his post as business affairs manager of DAL. He is back in his native Denmark calling on fellow-countrymen who have cash in hand, hoping to interest them in his company's plight.

In a recent press release he stated that his aim was to sell the *Hanseatic* to Denmark so that board and land staff of DAL could continue to find employment with the company — Danish shipping law makes this possible.

The DAL supervisory board has given Christensen until the end of September to get such a deal signed, sealed and delivered. It is hoped that by that time a concrete offer will have been made by Hapag-Lloyd. Then a meeting of DAL shareholders will be called in the second half of October to decide which way this particular cookie should be eaten.

Whatever the outcome of these manoeuvres one thing remains clear — Deutsche Atlantik Line and the *Hamburg* are at present more than 52 million Marks in the red. Twenty million Marks in credit has been obtained from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). The city of Hamburg has given a surety for the 22nd to 48th million — largely because it views the continued operation of the *Hamburg* as an important prestige matter for the city that calls itself "gateway to the world".

However, Hamburg is somewhat disillusioned about the whole business now that the ship is to be renamed and will possibly be sold abroad. City Councillor Professor Peter Deneffe, speaking at the press conference on behalf of the city's economics and transport authorities, expressed the Council's misgivings about the future of the vessel.

Creditors of DAL and those who have lent the line money must also be disappointed. For the interest on loans and repayment rates for 1973 have still

not been paid. These amount to about 7,100,000 Marks in all. Only the KfW has received its interest. The outcome of talks begun in March with other creditors for an extension of loans is still not known.

Kurt A. Körber, one of the most important backers of the *Hamburg*, has said that he would be prepared to offer further assistance to help the company out of this jam. But "only if there are prospects of a worthwhile cooperative venture in sight". He is hoping that other members of the DAL supervisory board and shareholders will be prepared to give further aid to the ailing shipping line.

DAL business affairs manager Gilbert Freiherr von Holtzapfel said: "A reasonable solution to our problem will only be found if travel agents and passengers retain their confidence in the line."

But just how great the lack of confidence of the Hamburg authorities is was shown by Professor Deneffe. Asked if the city of Hamburg would be prepared to give further help to the line and the liner, which is supposed to be good propaganda for Hamburg, if there was a chance that further sureties would help save the vessel from sale overseas he replied: "As things stand at present I do not believe the council will be prepared to embark on a higher degree of risk." Darning words from the most important man in the economics and shipping department after the Economics Minister himself.

Hilrich Grotz
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 September 1973)

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(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 September 1973)

The FRG and the World Bank

The Federal Republic plays an important role among the more than one hundred members of the World Bank and its two subsidiary bodies, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

As can be seen from the latest report published by this most important of credit bodies for the Third World the Federal Republic was the second most important financial contributor to the Bank after Japan in the business year (30 June) 1972-1973.

Almost 380 million — 22 per cent — of total loans originated from the Federal Republic (Japan supplied 35 per cent).

The Federal Republic became a member of the World Bank in August 1952. It joined the IDA and IFC immediately they were formed — in 1956 and 1960, respectively. At present this

country holds 5.68 per cent of the capital — \$1,370 million.

Of this only ten per cent has been paid in — the rest serving as security capital for writing off debts on the international capital market.

The importance of the Federal Republic in the World Bank is shown by the fact that the World Bank took \$3,880 million dollars of its capital between 1952 and 1953 from this country's capital market.

On the other hand the importance of this institute as a client for this country's industry is growing. The orders financed or partially financed by World Bank and IDA funds are internationally underwritten in member States and in Switzerland.

Up till the end of 1971 Federal Republic suppliers received payments of \$1,080 million. This amounts to about eight times the amount of capital paid in

by this country, but only a fraction of the funds drawn here.

Among the West German "supplier" consultancy firms have recently been enjoying increasing successes, though the early days they experienced difficulties in gaining a foothold in the World Bank, mainly because they were far removed from Washington, where the important decisions were made.

The important decisions were made. The had to play second fiddle to American consulting which dominated the market. Subsidiary organisation IDA has recently been gaining in importance. In the two business years it has managed to increase its loans threefold and thereby achieved two-thirds of the volume of business of the parent body (in 1968 the ratio was still 1:8).

By the middle of next year, completion of the third stocking-up period, this country's contribution to IDA will have reached about 100 million. International negotiations are present under way to determine the nature of the fourth stocking-up period which has not yet been decided.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 September 1973)

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 September 1973)

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Railways only ones to benefit from air-traffic controllers go-slow

section taken by air-traffic controllers since 28 October 1968 — 14,800 flights cancelled and 44,000 hours delay.

The longest delay caused to a Lufthansa flight during the present campaign has been four hours. The number of passengers carried has declined accordingly.

While 292,000 people flew with Lufthansa in July 1972, the number carried in the same month this year was only 148,000. Lufthansa have introduced a few extra to their service, the "go-slow snack", which at least satisfies the stomachs of waiting passengers, if nothing else.

According to Herr Stang, the VDF spokesman, the campaign by the air-traffic controllers has not yet petered out. "We are not prepared to state how successful the campaign has been but in the past few days there have once again been unprecedented delays in air traffic. The Transport Ministry is trying to play down the whole business. This is part of its strategy."

Among the other aspects of the Ministry's strategy have been an injunction against the flight controllers

and disciplinary action against individuals.

When discussing the budget the Cabinet has most likely taken into account the improvements in pay that will have to be awarded to the controllers. Transport Ministers Lauritzen's proposals have not yet been formally approved. But they do serve as a basis for negotiations with union organisations. Lauritzen still refuses to enter into direct discussions with the controllers' association.

For the moment all those involved in this dispute are suffering. Waiting times before take-off are so great that despite the severe cutback in services Lufthansa has to keep all its crews on call. One spokesman said: "We never have a crew free."

Up till now no Lufthansa personnel have been laid off or sacked as a result of this campaign, but there are doubts about whether this can continue. All personnel that were not urgently required and who had already taken their holidays have been offered unpaid leave and free flights.

Hanover airport was closed when the go-slow was at its height, and since then short-time has been introduced for more

than 300 people employed there. At Munich-Riem airport short-time working may be introduced for 540 staff in October, though approval for this has not yet been received. In Hamburg no new staff are being taken on and it is feared that important specialist operatives will leave for other jobs.

TRANSPORT

Driving test statistics surveyed by a computer

Frankfurter Rundschau

One million people a year take the driving-test and the tuition they are given leaves much to be desired. Mistakes are made not only by the learners themselves but also by instructors and even by examiners. It is concluded from a computerised survey conducted in Cologne.

The survey was conducted by the Rhenish Technical Supervision Association or TÜV, to give it its German initials, the agency responsible for conducting compulsory two-year roadworthiness tests on motor vehicles and a host of other standards and safety work.

Teaching and examining methods, teaching aids and even the kinds of vehicle used for lessons and the test drive came in for a good deal of criticism and suggestions for improvements at a conference held recently in Cologne by the TÜV and attended by several hundred driving-instructors.

The driving-test regulations, which were not long since stiffened, will be made even tougher in the foreseeable future, according to Erich Braun, a Bonn Transport Ministry official. Black marks and awarded according to a prearranged percentage system during the test-drive. Ten per cent used to be enough to fail; the current maximum permissible percentage of black marks is seven, and this figure is to be reduced still further.

Over a period of months the Rhenish TÜV fed its computer with the results of some 65,000 driving-tests. Twelve per cent of the written highway-code test candidates and 12.7 per cent of the candidates at the wheel were failed.

"The most influential factor appears to have been the choice of driving-school," the TÜV states. There were schools whose candidates never failed the test and others where one learner in two failed. The wide range between these two extremes testifies to differences in the quality of instruction.

Herr Hirschberger, the TÜV engineer in charge of the computer, reckons that bad driving-schools will be sent threatening letters by the authorities. A licence has not been withdrawn for years, he ventured to imagine, although in theory this was entirely feasible.

The less successful instructors invariably attribute their poorer showing to the fact that they also take on elderly and less talented learners. TÜV statistics certainly prove that the younger you are, the more likely you are to pass your driving-test at the first attempt.

"A driving-school that virtually instructs university students only accordingly shows up extremely well," Hirschberger confirms.

Computer statistics indicate that only 10.7 per cent of the under-24-year-olds fail their driving-test whereas the corresponding percentage for 45- to 59-year-olds is 17.4.

Women are invariably better at motorizing theory than men yet prove poorer when it comes to driving the vehicle. They are let down relatively often by elementary shortcomings such as the inability to back into a parking-spot and the like.

The actual figures are: 10.3 per cent of women fail the written test as against 13.7 per cent of men, while 14.1 per cent of women fail the driving-test proper as against 11.4 per cent of male candidates. The use of a manual or automatic

gearbox made little or no difference as far as the failure rates were concerned, but according to Herr Hirschberger learners who are taught in cars with automatic transmission are trained more poorly because they do not take so many lessons. Yet nowadays one driving-test in two is taken in a car with automatic transmission.

At test centres in small towns more candidates fail the written test (13.1 per cent as against 11.9 per cent in cities) but the driving-test proper is a little easier (the failure rate in small towns or the countryside is 10.3 per cent as against 13.1 per cent in the city).

The TÜV advocates a review of test centres to determine whether or not all towns currently in use are really suitable. Waldbröl, a small country town in the Rhineland, ran the risk of forfeiting the right to be a driving-test centre because it had not a single set of traffic lights. In order to avert this catastrophe the local council bought and installed a set.

The computer also brought to light a certain number of irregularities among examiners, who are in fact TÜV officials. According to Professor Kuhlmann, director of the Rhenish TÜV: "One of our ambitions in conducting the survey was to ensure that examiners judge candidates more evenly."

One examiner will fail only five per cent of his candidates, another will fail thirty per cent. Examiners who diverge so much from the average are being advised to toe the line.

"Unwillingly, indeed unwillingly, many an examiner will gradually come to specialise in certain shortcomings, as it were," Professor Kuhlmann added. The one examiner will be particularly keen on use of the rear mirror before starting off whereas another will be specially critical of right-hand turns and yet another of reversing.

Failed candidates seldom complain, though. "They keep their complaints to themselves and their nearest," Kuhlmann says. In cases where official complaints are lodged it is usually the evidence of the examiner against that of the candidate; the instructor keeps himself to himself, he has to live with that instructor in future.

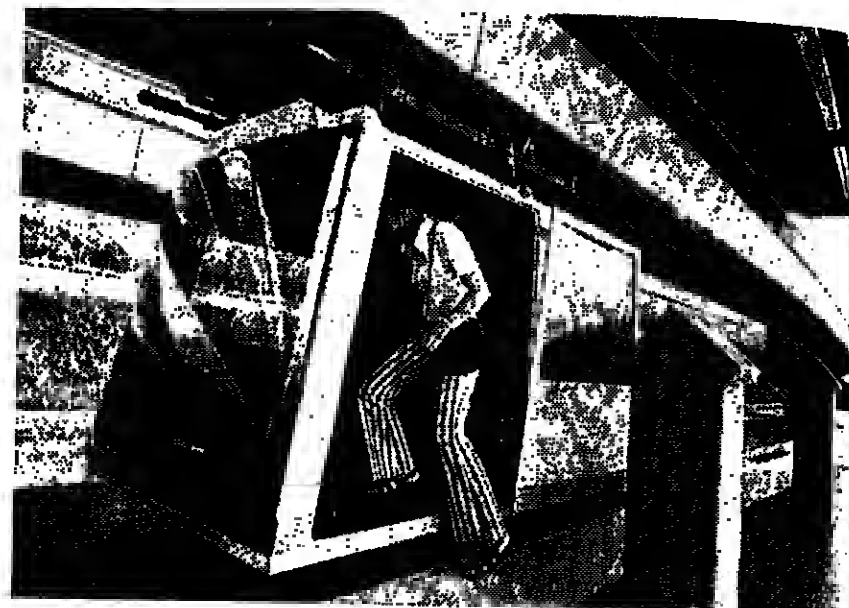
Professor Kuhlmann felt it to be particularly regrettable that the statistics provided no indication of the number of lessons learners take. (It must be added at this point that in this country tuition at a driving-school is compulsory to all intents and purposes since there are no

Motor mart 'not saturated' research unit claims

Munich's Ifo economic research unit sees no reason to assume that the car trade in the Federal Republic of Germany is on the brink of saturation point.

In its latest report on the economic position, dealing this time with the motor industry, Ifo researchers come to the conclusion that saturation point will not be reached until there is a vehicle density of between 350 and 400 per 1,000 head of people. The current figure is 275, which is dismissed as "quite modest."

The trend to two-car families will bring considerable influence to bear on developments. It is noted that the United States, where the second-car boom set in towards the end of the fifties, at a time when vehicle density, at 300 per 1,000 people, was already higher than it is in this country at present.



(Photo: Manfred Voss)

provisional licences as in Britain and learners have to drive a vehicle equipped with dual controls, which are slightly too expensive for a husband to install and technically be his wife's instructor or vice-versa. Even when either the candidate or the instructor voluntarily venture the required information they seldom tell the strict truth.

Certain models are more difficult to pass in, the TÜV statistics reveal. One of them is the Volkswagen Beetle, especially when it is fitted with loadresters.

In view of the results of the survey the TÜV demands are for a levelling-out of differences in the quality of driving-school instruction, more intensive tuition of older would-be licence-holders, improved theoretical tuition, especially of male candidates and more intensive practical tuition for women.

The TÜV also feels that a driving-licence theoretically valid for life ought only to be issued to people who pass their test in a vehicle with a manual gearbox.

According to Herbert Bock and Karl-Heinz Scheffran, both TÜV specialists, tougher examination papers have not led to better results. They come to the sad conclusion that candidates generally learn from the questions asked rather than by attending theory lessons beforehand.

Both men further feel that audio-visual techniques will eventually render the exam paper superfluous, both during instruction and during the examination itself.

Complicated equipment has been replaced by devices corresponding to a slide projector. Pupils can be shown several diagrams per question and must necessarily answer within a specified period of time. The instructor can speed up the process to make the course tougher and force the pupil to pay attention.

Hans Willenweber
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 September 1973)

Minicabs on overhead track in Hagen

A star four years of preparation, a first section of the experiment, cabin taxi system has been inaugurated by Bonn Science Minister Horst Ehmke, Hagen, Westphalia. As yet it consists of one stop, one section of track and two cabs, mounted above and below a guideway respectively.

The trial section will be extended according to a prearranged schedule, largely financed out of public funds. Once the four-stage project is completed, as at present conceived it will connect track to and from three stops and service point, which will enable engineers to test the system in practice.

The cabin taxi scheme is sponsored jointly by Demag and Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm and in receipt of government subsidies. The aim is to combine the advantages of individual travel and public transport on local routes.

The passenger will jump into a watertight cab (similar in appearance to a motorcar at its nearest stop. The cab accommodates two or three passengers and an amount of luggage. He dismounts at destination and leans back while the noiselessly glides automatically to a computer-controlled in the direction he wants to go.

Everything is automated. Seven engineers are all that are needed. Even stops are automatically cleared. A complex system of electronic controls ensures that the cab negotiates points in the right direction, accelerates and slows down as required and keeps its distance from the cab in front.

Two cities, Hagen and Freiburg, have commissioned a survey from a manufacturing consortium in order to determine whether a cabin taxi system might solve their transport problems. The theory at least it certainly would, not only for these two but also for pretty well every medium-sized town in the country.

In the Hagen area, for instance, the network as foreseen will cover a region where it would one day serve a population of 400,000 people.

Both for the potential passengers and for the municipal transport authorities factors in favour of the choice of a cabin taxi system include the opportunity of travelling in private, as it were, making next to no noise (electric power and rubber wheels), giving off no exhaust fumes, catering for a substantial loss capacity and tailoring the scheme to fit with existing facilities.

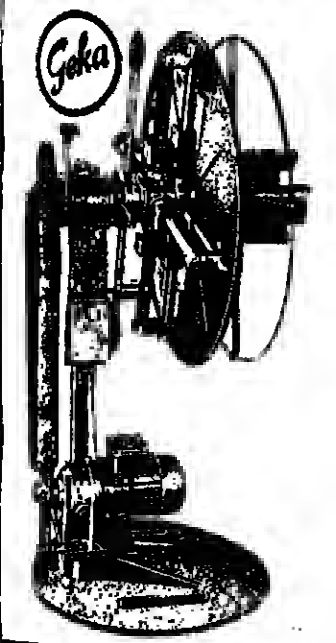
Cabin taxis can be run on bridges or stations can be filed to walls and indeed the entire track can be routed through shopping centres or department stores. The system is also labour-saving. In the extreme.

Peter Dietrich
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1973)

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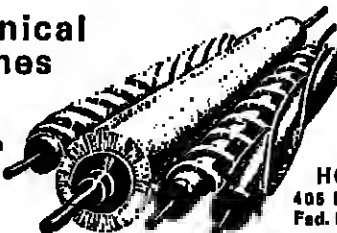
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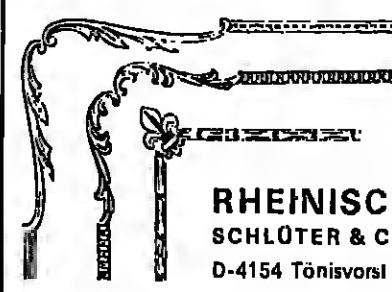
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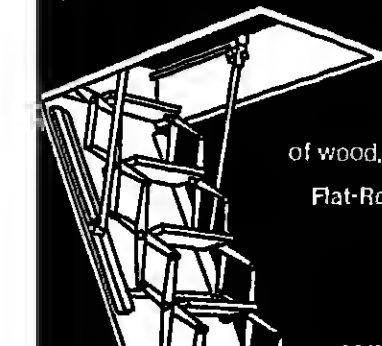
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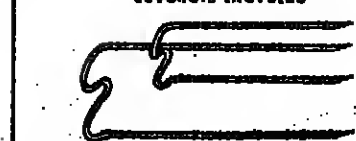
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MEDICINE

Neurosurgeon outlines neurosurgical problems at Nuremberg conference

So much new and startling information has been gained recently about inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system affecting children that the Paediatric Association congress in Nuremberg could not ignore the subject.

The range of complaints covers both well-known ailments such as meningitis and specific viral diseases which were first only recognised as such when contracted by animals but which have now been observed to be the outcome of a virus infection in the case of human beings as well.

But it was a neurosurgeon and not a paediatrician that held the congress spellbound. Professor Wolfgang Schiefer, head of Erlangen University Neurosurgical Hospital, dealt with the various

Space travel has transformed thought patterns

Scientist and journalist Professor Karl Steinbuch has described the development of space travel as an epoch-making turning-point for millions of people.

Opening the first International Congress for Astronautic and Space Medicine in Munich, Professor Steinbuch stated that experiencing the Earth as a planet in space had led to a similar change in human thought as Nicholas Copernicus' discovery five hundred years ago that the Earth did not stand at the centre of the universe.

"Space travel has transformed the thought and conduct of millions of people more thoroughly than any other event in recent decades," Professor Steinbuch stressed.

Among the effects of this turning-point is the greater attention paid to environmental protection and international communication. The public would not have recognised the threat of pollution if it had not been shown a picture of the Earth flying alone through space, the Professor claimed.

The international communications network enables greater solidarity among people living under varying political systems, he stated. It is wrong to condemn technical progress because of the dangers it entails, he argued. What he described as human progress is becoming increasingly vital to cope with the problems at hand.

Some 450 doctors from 54 countries attended the congress. Apart from the Federal Republic, the United States was well represented. The American delegates mainly spoke about the Apollo and Skylab programmes and examinations of aerospace medicine. Twelve Russian scientists spoke of their experiences in the Soviet Union.

Professor Erwin Lauschnner, who chaired the congress, stressed the importance of aerospace medicine. Every year between ten and twenty million air passengers — over three per cent of the total carried — are under constant medical treatment.

Every doctor today must deal with the problems of aerospace medicine as a result of the increase in air travel. Professor Lauschnner therefore stressed the need of incorporating aerospace medicine in university medical courses. At present no university in the Federal Republic has a chair of aerospace medicine and courses in it are only offered by six universities.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 September 1973)

Hannoversche Allgemeine

operations possible on brain abscesses, accumulations of pus and other complications arising from inflammatory diseases of the brain and then cited an admittedly extreme situation which would force a doctor to examine his conscience at length before finally taking a decision.

Professor Schiefer outlined the broad range of opportunities open to the surgeon where diagnosis, surgery and other forms of treatment are concerned. But he did not conceal the difficulties facing neurosurgeons.

There are two main reasons for these difficulties. Firstly, there are the peculiarities of a child's organism which may react differently to an operation than an adult's. Secondly, the infectious nature of disease may take the decision to operate more difficult but it can also make it inevitable.

Bearing in mind this uncanny dual nature of all surgical operations, Wolfgang Schiefer cited the case of a child with a congenital deformity of the spinal column, a special form of spina bifida known as myelocoele typified by hydrocephalus and other anomalies as well as by the protrusion of the spinal cord through a defect in the vertebra.

"Should a surgeon operate in a case of this type even when there exists an inoperable paralysis of the legs, bladder and intestines and the child is mentally handicapped, will never be able to take care of himself and will probably die sooner or later of a complication that cannot be cured?" Professor Schiefer asked.

His answer spoke for itself: "Modern medicine can achieve so much by means of surgery that the only question is whether there is any point in conducting a planned operation."

Professor Schiefer could have made no more effective mention of the responsibility forcing neurosurgeons and paediatricians to take joint action, especially in cases involving inflammation of the central nervous system.

Seen in this light — and science should

always be forced to make problems appear as intelligible — the talks given at the congress on the various diseases affecting the central nervous system took on new significance.

In his opening address as congress president, Professor Adolf Windorfer, head of Erlangen University Children's Hospital, stated that meningitis was today the most common disease endangering the life of children and claimed that the equally dreaded encephalitis was still not given due attention in the medical world.

His claim was backed up by what two paediatricians, Professor I.B. Mayer of Homburg and Professor I. Ströder of Würzburg, had to say about meningitis and encephalitis.

As Mayer said in his excellent speech, we know today that apart from viruses such important factors as the growth, development and maturity of the child's brain contribute towards the emergence of encephalitis.

The strength or weakness of the child's immunological defences determine the severity of the disease. The younger the child's organism is, the worse the cell damage caused by viruses.

To put it another way, the organism's sensitivity decreases as its discriminatory faculties increase. Unfortunately, nature is so complicated that no fixed set of rules can be drawn up. It is also too soon to speak of effective medical treatment.

Professor Ströder stated that an inadequate immunological system could also increase the severity of an attack of meningitis. Cases of meningitis reach their peak in the summer months. One of the main causes is an inborn error of metabolism. Multiple sclerosis too is almost certainly a virus-induced disease of the nervous system.

Alfred Pillmann
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 September 1973)

Dentists with bad teeth

Delegates attending an American dentists association congress conducted a spot-check of the dentist's own teeth — and their findings were depressing. According to the medical journal *Zahnärztliche Praxis*, published in Munich, 95 per cent of the dentists attending the congress were found to have bad teeth. Sixty per cent had caries and 35 per cent diseases of the gum. Only five per cent had healthy teeth and gums.

(Kölnischer Anzeiger, 12 September 1973)

Behavioural scientists probe the human clock

Deep inside Bavaria's "holy mountain", unseen by pilgrims journeying to the church and beer garden at Andechs Monastery, scientists of the Max Planck Institute are busy tracking down the mystery of the biological clock that governs the rhythm of the body's physical functions and is usually only noticed when it breaks down.

If a traveller flies from Frankfurt to New York for instance he will have to put his watch back five hours after his eight-hour flight. But by the next morning at the latest he will have found difficulty in adjusting his physical functions.

He will wake up at his normal hour — which is the middle of the night in New York. He will often feel unwell for days and will not be able to approach his work with his accustomed verve. The simple explanation for this is that his biological clock needs time to adjust.

Bremer Nachrichten

Scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Behavioural Physiology in Erling-Andechs conducted a series of experiments in two subterranean chambers built into the hill beneath Andechs Monastery.

They already knew that the physiological functions of the human organism are subject to change during the course of the day and that physical performance and sensitivity towards outside impulses depend on the time of day.

Experiments on rats revealed that the same dose of X-rays led to death within thirteen hours when administered in the evening and only after 120 days when administered in the morning. Demands were then made that medical treatment for humans — the use of drugs or

Underwater treatment

Underwater therapy has a great future ahead of it, according to Dr. Just Reusch of the life rescue association DLRG. Dr. Reusch claims to have cured circulatory disorders, serious cold diseases involving high blood pressure and the after-effects of heart attacks — treating patients in pressure chambers capable of simulating conditions for metres below sea level.

Speaking to the 650 doctors attending a medical congress in Vancouver, Canada, Dr. Reusch stated that it may also be possible one day to radiate cancer cells under high pressure conditions.

He also spoke of the successful application of high-pressure therapy in the treatment of fractured bones, burst defects of the eye as well as of surgery. Dr. Reusch placed patients in pressure chambers he has developed and exposed them to a pressure equivalent to that found at a depth of forty metres.

As a passionate diver, Dr. Reusch has a number of years back that if any fellow-divers with a cold spent a long period of time at a depth of forty metres they would return to the surface and be completely cured.

Reusch believes that the curative process is encouraged by the increased enrichment of the blood with oxygen as a result of the high pressure pushing below surface level.

Reusch has already conducted thirty thousand high-pressure experiments on more than seven thousand patients. He first treated patients suffering from vertigo, respiratory trouble, states of shock and arteriosclerosis. His two steel chambers. He attached a breathing apparatus and produced an atmospheric pressure by feeding compressed air into the chambers.

The results of some of his experiments possess an oddity value. He managed, for instance, to cure a dog of partial paralysis by means of this high-pressure treatment.

Reusch, who is head of the Institute for Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation at Nittel, near Trier, passed on the results of his experiments to the doctors at twenty countries attending the International Congress for High Pressure Medicine.

Experiments with high-pressure devices were conducted in South Africa and the United States two years ago. The method was used at this time to make childbirth easier.

(Kölnischer Anzeiger, 12 September 1973)

EDUCATION

Feasibility report on schools paints disheartening picture

Teachers are not overworked, a report published by the Teaching and Education Association (VBE) claims — but services are merely inefficiently organised. The Cologne-based Association commissioned scientists and educationists to prepare a report listing the shortcomings of the Federal Republic's education system.

Professor Hennrich Müller, the Frankfurt sociologist who was one of the main authors of the report, approached the issue from the point of view of a businessman and concluded that although the school system was the largest economic venture in the Federal Republic with an impressive one hundred milliard Mark programme so little attention was paid to management and economic feasibility that an industrial concern in the same position would soon go bankrupt.

It is typical of the current state of affairs, Professor Müller added, that claims that the school as a whole is out of date and ought to be abolished attract greater interest.

The authors of the VBE report did not go so far as to call for the abolition of schools but tried instead to find new methods to end the present pitiable situation through rationalisation, educational planning and management.

But schools cannot imitate the productive industries uncritically and ready take over their methods of organisation and management, Professor Müller conceded.

The reason must be found for why the

ever-increasing expenditure on education only results in moderate rises in productivity. Müller believes that the major cause is the basic structure of school administration and control that has remained unchanged for 150 years and is, in his view, out of date.

He recommends that the Federal states' education ministers should first get off their high horses, surrender some of their powers and scale down much of the administrative responsibility within their ministries.

Another of the authors of the report claims that is just not true that education ministers run a one-man show within the education system. Yet another passage in the report states that education ministers can today be looked upon as equivalent to the directors general of large concerns with a comparable budget.

These "directors general" in their ministries run the risk of wasting millions of Marks' worth of taxpayers' money and falsely utilising the potential of almost half a million teachers.

Schools have not kept pace with the advances of modern administration and have not accepted the principles of planning and rationalisation either financially or educationally.

Teachers, the report claims, are not

Frankfurter Allgemeine

given sufficient opportunity during their course of training to learn enough about the laws governing education, school administration, organisation and the like.

It is also regrettable, the report states, that the best teachers often run the risk of being switched to a post for which they are not suited as a result of the misguided belief that a good teacher must be a good educational administrator.

This type of selection procedure causes trouble for any teacher who is an excellent educationalist but lacks the qualities of an administrator as he will automatically find himself in competition with adequately trained civil servants, usually law graduates, who know far more about administration.

To remedy this state of affairs, the VBE suggests scrapping the current fossilised system and appointing school managers who could be trained in schools of management run by one or more Federal states.

Photo show

Continued from page 11

Pawek has exercised his own form of critical analysis. Next to the beauty parlour in Abidjan he shows the picture of a priest in Biafra taking the body of a dead child off a lorry.

There are many aspects of this exhibition, being shown at Hamburg's

It would also be advisable, the association states, to arrange an additional course of study for the advisory teachers required for special duties at every school. Professor Müller sees no alternative to the establishment of a college for school planning, organisation and administration.

Professor Hasso von Recum points out in the report that overcoming the crisis currently affecting education demands extraordinary efforts in educational policy and research. The education authorities could take a leaf out of the book of ambitious concerns which have become successful due to a combination of energy and hard work. The ability of a teacher cannot be utilised correctly as long as he is forced to shoulder a number of responsibilities, the Professor adds.

Politicians specialising in education will probably differ in their opinions of the report. But politicians responsible for finance will all take much the same view, especially as they are always complaining about being poor.

But Recum still demands that teachers allocated tougher responsibilities in the process of the planned redistribution of labour should be awarded a correspondingly higher salary.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 September 1973)

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THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft - 75 years old

DIE WELT

This year has already seen the golden jubilee of radio and now there is another milestone in the audio world. Records and the Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft are 75 years old.

Both the invention of records, which actually dates from 1887, and the founding of the German record company in 1898 are by and large the work of one man. He was the German-American Emil Berliner, born 1851 in Hanover, who emigrated to the United States in 1880.

The audio world (and the public via television) celebrated this event with a festival organized by Polydor International, the successor of Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft, on 18 September at the Congress Centre, Hamburg.

This included speeches (by Federal President Gustav Heinemann and Karl Böhm) atmosphere provided by Peter Ustinov and art in the shape of the specially commissioned work 1898 by Mauricio Kagel.

Without detracting from the achievements of others the history of Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft can be said to be synonymous with the history of recorded sound, although EMI, the British firm, the ancestor of which was "The Gramophone Company" began operating in 1898 with a licence from Emil Berliner, is entitled to a similar claim.

Berliner had already made a name for himself by selling the patents for his invention, the microphone, to the Bell Telephone Company for \$75,000 when he made his first experiments with records in 1887.

These differed from the cylinders with which Thomas Edison was experimenting at the same time in that the sound was recorded laterally and not vertically and used an acid bath in a kind of etching process. It was this that Berliner patented.

Berliner's discs were played back via a sharp needle and a membrane. The repertoire with which he demonstrated his discs to the highly respected Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in 1888 consisted of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" sung by a baritone, a cornet solo, "Home, sweet home" sung by a soprano and the American Declaration of Independence spoken by Berliner himself.

His invention caused quite a stir but the first American reproductions of his discs were not exactly popular as entertainment. One newspaper wrote: "Listeners to these discs cannot help but compare the sound with the braying of a wild ass." The paper added that the instrument itself was not exactly an encouraging piece of furniture.

The first industrial production of Berliner's invention under licence was by a toy firm in Thüringen in 1889, producing miniature gramophones and records with a diameter of twelve centimetres. These were a flop.

The first commercial success for the invention came in 1898 when Emil Berliner and his brother Joseph who provided the money got together in Joseph's small telephone manufacturing company in Hanover and founded the Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft.

Demand increased rapidly even though the first records were quite primitive, having a diameter of seventeen centimetres (about seven inches) and a running time of only about two minutes each side. The firm's name and trade mark

were stamped on to the discs and the name of the piece and performer were engraved by hand.

By 1901 when the first recordings with Chappin were made in Moscow and the first 25-centimetre shellac discs with a running time of three minutes per side were produced DGG already had a large enough repertoire to be able to advertise in "Die phonographische Zeitschrift". It offered 5,000 recordings in all languages of the world, good quality! Loud quality! Natural quality! Hard discs - not flabby cylinders.

A milestone in the history of recorded sound came in 1902 in Milan when the then scarcely known tenor Enrico Caruso first stepped in front of the disc recording apparatus. In those early days nearly all discs were vocal since the recording technique in its early experimental stages could not cope with more than a piano or "orchestral" accompaniment.

Demand also called for arias from operas, and songs. Among the arias, for instance, was the Call of the Valkyries - the name of the composer was so well-known that it was not even mentioned on the label.

One man from those pioneer days is still alive to recall them. He is Wilhelm Blanke, who worked with DGG from 1907 and was for many years sales director. Today he is a lively pensioner who well remembers from personal experience the "avantgarde" mechanical-acoustical solo recordings with singers.

He said: "The singer stood immediately in front of the recording trumpet. The producer stood immediately behind him or her. It was particularly exciting when a record was being made by a soprano. When she hit the high notes the sound waves were so strong that they caused a screeching sound on the record. The only way to balance this out was for producer to grab the lady by the waist and adjust her position in front of the trumpet, pushing and pulling her backwards and forwards."

In 1903 the first thirty-centimetre records with a playing time of four to four-and-a-half minutes appeared and caused quite a stir despite the horrendous price of twenty goldmarks. These enjoyed quite good sales in the toy and bicycle shops which were responsible for selling them at the beginning of the century. Music shops and musical instrument merchants turned up their noses at this "canned music".

The first two-sided records appeared in

1904 and shortly afterwards DGG produced the first "Gramola" record-players without the distinguishing horn, and for the first time records and record-players became acceptable in the drawing-room.

Still the record industry suffered from a lack of quality recording arias. Orchestras were not keen to be committed to record because the arias section never came across. Bruno Seidler-Winkler, the recording manager in those days, tried everything possible to get the full, rich sound of the orchestra, but success eluded him.

Nevertheless by 1908 Seidler-Winkler was making recordings of complete operas. Bizet's Carmen for instance was recorded in its entirety in an album with eighteen discs. The price: 90 goldmarks. The pleasure of hearing Carmen in your own home was not only a treat on your purse, but also on your muscles. Wilhelm Blanke said: "We must remember that till the mid 20s each 30cm disc weighed about 300 grams (a modern LP weighs about 135 grams). And in those days each side played for only about five minutes."

In the early days there were only about four grooves to the millimetre - on a modern microgroove record there are up to eighteen. So when the Carmen fan bought that album he staggered home with a weight of over twelve pounds!

"His Master's Voice" label was introduced in 1909 and helped to popularize the record industry before it was sold to the British firm EMI. In that year DGG became the official supplier of records and gramophones to the British and Spanish courts.

At last in 1910 technicians captured string instruments on record. Proudly DGG launched "The Gramophone String Orchestra". At long last it was possible to produce records with a full orchestra doing justice to the score.

The first recording of a piano concerto was made, and introduced a young pianist for whom a bright future was predicted. His name was Wilhelm Backhaus. He recorded the first movement of the Greg Piano Concerto, though this had to be abridged by more than fifty per cent.

Another great first came in 1911 with the recording of the Dresden premiere of Der Rosenkavalier.

When Parsifal was released by Bayreuth for outside production in 1913 DGG were quick to step in and compile orchestral passages to disc! EMI came out with the complete Beethoven Fifth



Emil Berliner

(Photo: Polydor International)

Symphony with Arthur Nikisch and the Berlin Philharmonic. This was the first time a symphony had ever been recorded in toto.

Composers such as Richard Strauss and Hans Knappertsbusch recorded gramophone recordings in the 1920s. In 1924 Hans Knappertsbusch recorded Tchaikovsky's 6th Symphony "complete and faithful to the score" as its advertisement for the records stated. Oskar Fried, a conductor who is today forgotten, ventured into Stravinsky's Firebird and even had a go at Mahler's second symphony.

The following year Max von Schilling and Hermann Abendroth recorded two poems by Richard Strauss, and other recordings were made by conductors such as Leo Blech, Otto Kleinperer and Bruno Walter.

Among the soloists recording for DGG were pianists Eugen d'Albert and Wilhelm Kempff, who is still recording for DGG label today, fifty years on, and violinists Micha Elman, Carl Flesch and Fritz Kreisler.

When Puccini's unfinished opera Turandot was premiered in 1926 Fritz Busch had a recording of it made before the year was out. In the same year Beethoven's cycle was begun using the electro-acoustic microphone and amplifier. This new invention made it possible to record major choral works such as the Missa Solemnis and church music performed by the Leipzig St Thomas choir.

Improvements in recording technique graced the debut of the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler in 1927 with a performance of Beethoven's 5th symphony. The tonal quality of Furtwängler's Bolero, conducted by the composer, benefited greatly from this new system.

The first million seller came in 1923. The first million seller came in the Christmas party of DGG. It was The Archangel Gabriel announcing Christ's Birth to the Shepherds. DGG reported that one wholesaler wired them with an order for "100,000 Archangels".

The 21st new recording of the Prologue to I Pagliacci was made in 1931. In 1931 another Richard Strauss premiere was captured on record with extracts of Arabella by Clemens Krauss and the Dresden ensemble.

The first complete recording of Beethoven's Brandenburg Concerto was made in 1935 with the Berlin Philharmonic, and 1938/1939 were marked by conductor Victor de Sabata and Herbert von Karajan joining DGG.

Karajan's debut was with the overture to The Magic Flute and The Forest of Destiny, Smetana's Vltava and Dvořák's New World Symphony.

Karajan's debut marks the beginning of the modern era of records with the milestones being the introduction of plastic LPs in 1951 and stereo sound in 1958.

Bernd Pagenberg (Die Welt, 15 September 1973)

THE ARTS

Mary Wigman - ecstasy in the dance

Mary Wigman died recently in Berlin at the age of 88 but her work and art lives on in the ballets created by Jerome Robbins in New York, Maurice Béjart in Paris and Jochan Ullrich in Cologne and John Cranko in Stuttgart.

The story began shortly before World War One as Expressionism, a new form of expressive art, somewhat between storm and stress, overthrew the old of traditional art. The new artistic revolution did not spare traditional ballet with its fixed set of rules. "Free Dance" made a breakthrough.

Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, achieved her first triumphs. Hundreds of young girls, stomped the stage to demonstrate what moved them with methods far removed from those of classical ballet.

Dance became direct and undisguised body language. One of these young girls



Mary Wigman

(Photo: dpa)

GDR to take part in Oberhausen's sport film festival

So far some 270 films from 32 countries have been entered for the 1973 Oberhausen Sports Film Festival which is due to be held from 22 to 26 October. The German Democratic Republic is taking part in the event for the first time and has entered a number of films. A discussion on the use of audiovisual media in sport is to be held under the auspices of the Festival. Interest is particularly high among television companies. Twenty stations in America alone have promised entries.

(Die Welt, 17 September 1973)

Peking sends entry for Mannheim Film Festival

The selection jury of the 22nd Mannheim Film Festival due to be held from 8 to 13 October, has more than three hundred films from 33 countries from which to make its choice. The People's Republic of China has entered a film for the Festival for the first time. This year young documentary film makers from 26 countries will enter their first feature films for the grand prize award worth ten thousand Marks.

Bernd Pagenberg (Die Welt, 15 September 1973)



Lari Riefenstahl's A village in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan

(Photo: Katalog)

Photo show begins world tour in Hamburg

Dresden as early as 1920 to communicate her ideas of group dance and dramatic ballet. Her pupils included such famous dancers as Harald Kreutzberg, Madame Polucca, Yvonne Georgi and Dore Meyer.

After the Nazis took power in 1933 Mary Wigman was suspected of being degenerate and "cosmopolitan". In the end she had to close her school and was refused permission to appear in public.

But her assistant Hanya Holm continued her work and choreographers like Alwin Nikolais developed her ideas. "German Dance" returned to Europe as "Modern Dance" and influenced more and more young dancers and choreographers after the years of neo-Classicism.

Mary Wigman enjoyed this second triumph. After the War she lived and taught for many years in Berlin and was one of the most sought-after ballet instructors. No one who saw her will ever forget her, her fascinating though not particularly pretty face and her strangely compulsive gestures. Her famous post-war choreographies will not be forgotten either. They include Gluck's Orpheus and Eurydice and Alceste, Handel's Saul, Orff's Canelli Carmina and Carmine Barana and Stravinsky's Rites of Spring.

Mary Wigman withdrew from public life in 1960 and published her book Language of Dance in 1963. "Today I am an old woman and, apart from the physical complaints that burden everyday life, a happy old woman," she wrote. "I have experienced all phases of life and am now entering the final period which ends in death as the crowning glory of life. I am not afraid of it..."

Amn Halsenberg (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 September 1973)

The search for an artistically perfect form of dance became Mary Wigman's aim in life. She unlearned the possibilities lurking in motion and gesture and developed them into an eloquent, readily comprehensible and highly effective language expressing emotion, the tenderest feelings and profoundest thoughts. The precise sensuality of her movements, her cool dream visions radiated a compulsive force which nobody could escape. Her art conquered the world. In 1928 she travelled abroad with her ensemble for the first time and started in London. Mary Wigman was as good a teacher as she was a dancer. She set up a school in



Tim Rautert's View of the Rockefeller Center, New York

Photographs that play with form, light and objects are the exception rather than the rule.

The quality of the exhibition is determined by pictures that show human brutality, poverty, hopelessness and misery, fears and anxieties and the warping effects of civilisation.

They depict an Earth that has become Hell for mankind, an existence from which he flees to artificial paradises. Unterwegs zum Paradies is not so much a pointer to a heavenly future, but shows just how far mankind is from Paradise.

Pawak undertook his job with a promise that he would "make the message of this exhibition a positive social evolution in which I believe". The reality that these photos depict means that he fails to achieve this ambition. The theme of the exhibition becomes both provocative and cynical.

The exhibition is divided up into various sections which give it a rather cramped outlook. They are entitled: "The dream of Paradise", "Far from Paradise", "How does Man react?", "Fixations", "New steps". This sectionalisation is less convincing than the pictures themselves.

Challenges to view the exhibition as a "photo essay", seems based on a grey literary theory, especially when one is confronted with shocking pictures of starving children in Biafra, cripples in Vietnam and beggars worn into thin they are nothing more than skin and bone.

Where pictures were too pretty pretty

Continued on page 13

MEDICINE

Neurosurgeon outlines neurosurgical problems at Nuremberg conference

So much new and startling information has been gained recently about inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system affecting children that the Paediatric Association congress in Nuremberg could not ignore the subject.

The range of complaints covers both well-known ailments such as meningitis and specific viral diseases which were first only recognised as such when contracted by animals but which have now been observed to be the outcome of a virus infection in the case of human beings as well.

But it was a neurosurgeon and not a paediatrician that held the congress spellbound. Professor Wolfgang Schiefer, head of Erlangen University Neurosurgical Hospital, dealt with the various

Space travel has transformed thought patterns

Scientist and journalist Professor Karl Steinbuch has described the development of space travel as an epoch-making turning-point for millions of people.

Opening the first International Congress for Astronautic and Space Medicine in Munich, Professor Steinbuch stated that experiencing the Earth as a planet in space had led to a similar change in human thought as Nicholas Copernicus' discovery five hundred years ago that the Earth did not stand at the centre of the universe.

"Space travel has transformed the thought and conduct of millions of people more thoroughly than any other event in recent decades," Professor Steinbuch stressed.

Among the effects of this turning-point is the greater attention paid to environmental protection and international communication. The public would not have recognised the threat of pollution if it had not been shown a picture of the Earth flying alone through space, the Professor claimed.

The international communications network enables greater solidarity among people living under varying political systems, he stated. It is wrong to condemn technical progress because of the dangers it entails, he argued. What he described as human progress is becoming increasingly vital to cope with the problems at hand.

Some 450 doctors from 54 countries attended the congress. Apart from the Federal Republic, the United States was well represented. The American delegates mainly spoke about the Apollo and Skylab programmes and examinations of aerospace medicine. Twelve Russian scientists spoke of their experiences in the Soviet Union.

Professor Erwin Lauschner, who chaired the congress, stressed the importance of aerospace medicine. Every year between ten and twenty million air passengers — over three per cent of the total carried — are under constant medical treatment.

Every doctor today must deal with the problems of aerospace medicine as a result of the increase in air travel. Professor Lauschner therefore stressed the need of incorporating aerospace medicine in university medical courses. At present no university in the Federal Republic has a chair of aerospace medicine and courses in it are only offered by six universities.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 September 1973)

Hannoversche Allgemeine

operations possible on brain abscesses, accumulations of pus and other complications arising from inflammatory diseases of the brain and then cited an admittedly extreme situation which would force a doctor to examine his conscience at length before finally taking a decision.

Professor Schiefer outlined the broad range of opportunities open to the surgeon where diagnosis, surgery and other forms of treatment are concerned. But he did not conceal the difficulties facing neurosurgeons.

There are two main reasons for those difficulties. Firstly, there are the peculiarities of a child's organism which may react differently to an operation than an adult's. Secondly, the infectious nature of disease may make the decision to operate more difficult but it can also make it inevitable.

Bearing in mind this uneasy dual nature of all surgical operations, Wolfgang Schiefer cited the case of a child with a congenital deformity of the spinal column, a special form of spina bifida known as myelocoele typified by hydrocephalus and other anomalies as well as by the protrusion of the spinal cord through a defect in the vertebra.

"Should a surgeon operate in a case of this type even when there exists an inoperable paralysis of the legs, bladder and intestines and the child is mentally handicapped, will never be able to take care of himself and will probably die sooner or later of a complication that cannot be cured?" Professor Schiefer asked.

His answer spoke for itself: "Modern medicine can achieve so much by means of surgery that the only question is whether there is any point in conducting a planned operation."

Professor Schiefer could have made no more effective mention of the responsibility forcing neurosurgeons and paediatricians to take joint action, especially in cases involving inflammation of the central nervous system.

Seen in this light — and science should

always be forced to make problems appear so intelligible — the talks given at the congress on the various diseases affecting the central nervous system took on new significance.

In his opening address as congress president, Professor Adolf Windorfer, head of Erlangen University Children's Hospital, stated that meningitis was today the most common disease endangering the life of children and claimed that the equally dreaded encephalitis was still not given due attention in the medical world.

His claim was backed up by what two paediatricians, Professor I.B. Mayer of Hamburg and Professor I. Ströder of Würzburg, had to say about meningitis and encephalitis.

As Mayer said in his excellent speech, we know today that apart from viruses such important factors as the growth, development and maturity of the child's brain contribute towards the emergence of encephalitis.

The strength or weakness of the child's immunological defence determine the severity of the disease. The younger the child's organism is, the worse the cell damage caused by viruses.

To put it another way, the organism's sensitivity decreases as its discriminatory faculties increase. Unfortunately, nature is so complicated that no fixed set of rules can be drawn up. It is also too soon to speak of effective medical treatment.

Professor Ströder stated that on inadequate immunological system could also increase the severity of an attack of meningitis. Cases of meningitis reach their peak in the summer months. One of the main causes is an inborn error of metabolism. Multiple sclerosis too is almost certainly a virus-induced disease of the nervous system.

Alfred Füllmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 September 1973)

Dentists with bad teeth

Delegates attending an American dentists association congress conducted a spot-check of the dentist's own teeth — and their findings were depressing. According to the medical journal *Zahnärztliche Praxis*, published in Munich, 95 per cent of the dentists attending the congress were found to have bad teeth. Sixty per cent had caries and 35 per cent diseases of the gum. Only five per cent had healthy teeth and gums.

(Kölnische Nachrichten, 13 September 1973)

Behavioural scientists probe the human clock

Deep inside Bavaria's "holy mountain", unseen by pilgrims journeying to the church and beer garden at Andechs Monastery, scientists of the Max Planck Institute are busy tracking down the mysteries of the biological clock that governs the rhythm of the body's physical functions and is usually only noticed when it breaks down.

If a traveller flies from Frankfurt to New York for instance he will have to put his watch back five hours after his eight-hour flight. But by the next morning at the latest he will have found difficulty in adjusting his physical functions.

He will wake up at his normal hour — which is the middle of the night in New York. He will often feel unwell for days and will not be able to approach his work with his accustomed verve. The simple explanation for this is that his biological clock needs time to adjust.

Scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Behavioural Physiology in Erling-Andechs conducted a series of experiments in two subterranean chambers built into the hill beneath Andechs Monastery.

They already knew that the physiological functions of the human organism are subject to change during the course of the day and that physical performance and sensitivity towards outside impulses depend on the time of day.

Experiments on rats revealed that the same dose of X-rays led to death within thirteen hours when administered in the evening and only after 120 days when administered in the morning. Demands were then made that medical treatment for humans — the use of drugs or

Underwater treatment

Underwater therapy has a great future ahead of it, according to Dr Josef Rausch of the life rescue association DLRG. Dr Rausch claims to have cured circulatory disorders, serious cold diseases involving high blood pressure and the after-effects of heart attacks by treating patients in pressure chambers capable of simulating conditions four metres below sea level.

Speaking to the 650 doctors attending a medical congress in Vancouver, Canada, Dr Rausch stated that it may also prove possible one day to radiate cancer sufferers under high pressure conditions.

He also spoke of the successful application of high-pressure therapy to the treatment of fractured bones, burst defects of the eye as well as during surgery. Dr Rausch placed patients in the pressure chambers he has developed and exposed them to a pressure equivalent to that found at a depth of forty metres.

As a passionate diver, Dr Rausch found a number of years back that if only a few fellow-divers with a cold spent a longer period of time at a depth of forty metres they would return to the surface almost completely cured.

Rausch believes that the curative process is encouraged by the increased enrichment of the blood with oxygen as a result of the high pressure prevailing below surface level.

Rausch has already conducted some thirty thousand high-pressure experiments on more than seven thousand patients. He first treated patients suffering from vertigo, respiratory troubles, strokes of shock and arteriosclerosis. His two steel chambers. He attached them to breathing apparatus and produced high atmospheric pressure by feeding compressed air into the chambers.

The results of some of his experiments possess an oddity value. He managed by instance to cure a dog of partial paralysis by means of this high-pressure treatment.

Rausch, who is head of the Institute of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation in Nittel, near Trier, passed on the results of his experiments to the doctors from twenty countries attending the International Congress for High Pressure Medicine.

Experiments with high-pressure chambers were conducted in South Africa and the United States two years ago. The method was used at this time to help make childbirth easier.

(Kölnische Nachrichten, 12 September 1973)

EDUCATION

Feasibility report on schools paints disheartening picture

Teachers are not overworked, a report published by the Teaching and Education Association (VBE) claims — but services are merely inefficiently organised. The Cologne-based Association commissioned scientists and educationists to prepare a report listing the shortcomings of the Federal Republic's education system.

Professor Hennrich Müller, the Frankfurt sociologist who was one of the main authors of the report, approached the task from the point of view of a businessman and concluded that although the school system was the largest economic venture in the Federal Republic with an impressive one hundred milliard Mark programme so little attention was paid to management and economic feasibility that an industrial concern in the same position would soon go bankrupt.

It is typical of the current state of affairs, Professor Müller added, that the school as a whole is out of date and ought to be abolished attract greater interest.

The authors of the VBE report did not go so far as to call for the abolition of schools but tried instead to find new methods to end the present pitiable situation through rationalisation, educational planning and management.

But schools cannot imitate the productive industries unthinkingly and may take over their methods of organisation and management, Professor Müller conceded.

A reason must be found for why the

ever-increasing expenditure on education only results in moderate rises in productivity. Müller believes that the major cause is the basic structure of school administration and control that has remained unchanged for 150 years and is, in his view, out of date.

He recommends that the Federal states' education ministers should first get off their high horses, surround some of their powers and scale down much of the administrative responsibility within their ministries.

Another of the authors of the report claims that it is just not true that education ministers run a one-man show within the education system. Yet another passage in the report states that education ministers can today be looked upon as equivalent to the directors general of large concerns with a comparable budget.

These "directors general" in their ministries run the risk of wasting millions of Marks' worth of taxpayers' money and falsely utilising the potential of almost half a million teachers.

Schools have not kept pace with the advances of modern administration and have not accepted the principles of planning and rationalisation either financially or educationally.

Teachers, the report claims, are not

given sufficient opportunity during their course of training to learn enough about the laws governing education, school administration, organisation and the like.

It is also regrettable, the report states, that the best teachers often run the risk of being switched to a post for which they are not suited as a result of the misguided belief that a good teacher must be a good educational administrator.

This type of selection procedure causes trouble for any teacher who is an excellent educationalist but lacks the qualities of an administrator as he will automatically find himself in competition with adequately trained civil servants, usually law graduates, who know far more about administration.

To remedy this state of affairs, the VBE suggests scrapping the current fossilised system and appointing school managers who could be trained in schools of management run by one or more Federal states.

It would also be advisable, the association states, to arrange an additional course of study for the advisory teachers required for special duties at every school. Professor Müller sees no alternative to the establishment of a college for school planning, organisation and administration.

Professor Hasso von Recum points out in the report that overcoming the crisis currently affecting education demands extraordinary efforts in educational policy and research. The education authorities could take a leaf out of the book of ambitious concerns which have become successful due to a combination of energy and hard work. The ability of a teacher cannot be utilised correctly as long as he is forced to shoulder a number of responsibilities, the Professor adds.

Politicians specialising in education will probably differ in their opinions of the report. But politicians responsible for finance will all take much the same view, especially as they are always complaining about being poor.

But Recum still demands that teachers allocated tougher responsibilities in the process of the planned redistribution of labour should be awarded a correspondingly higher salary.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 September 1973)

Photo show

Continued from page 11

Pavek has exercised his own form of critical analysis. Next to the beauty parlour in Abidjan he shows the picture of a priest in Biafra taking the body of a dead child off a lorry.

There are many aspects of this exhibition, being shown at Hamburg's

Kunstverein. Of course the 434 pictures do not all show a world that is bankrupt. With so many pictures on show there are bound to be a few that each visitor to the exhibition likes, maybe even a few that make him smile or laugh.

It is fascinating to think that after its premiere in Hamburg the exhibition will tour the world for the next five years and will be seen by people in 350 different places.

Erika Brenken

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 September 1973)

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The inhabitants of the underground chambers soon began to bed down at noon and start work at midnight. There was a corresponding shift in the vegetative functions such as the activity of their kidneys and their maximum and minimum body temperatures.

The average measurements of the rhythm of the physical functions and the periods spent at sleep or awake revealed a daily cycle of 25 hours. "The biological clock can only be governed from within, as there is no 25-hour rhythm in nature," Dr. Wever, head of the research team, concludes.

(Börsen Nachrichten, 15 September 1973)

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OUR WORLD

Hotel business becoming a crooks' stamping ground

A new aspect of crime has appeared in hotels and inns in this country. The catering business has become the training ground for rising or already risen stars in the underworld. These criminals have extended their power not only to the less respectable aspects of the catering business but also to those establishments that are run on orderly lines for law-abiding citizens. In all parts of the Federal Republic hotels and inns are threatened by the gradual encroachment of criminal elements into their normal activities.

Dr Herbert Schäfer of the Federal Republic's restaurant association spoke of this in a statement made in Bremen, although Dr Schäfer emphasised that his views were his own and in no way reflected official opinions that might be held by Bremen city officials or the Bremen police.

Dr Schäfer, a criminologist, said that 1.4 percent of all break-ins in the Bremen area involved pubs and hotels. For the past year the solved rate was about 25 percent of all these break-ins. Owners of hotels and

inns have to suffer with patience the depredations of these criminals.

If the underworld's invasion of this aspect of life is not opposed forcefully then those parts of the Federal Republic's cities where people congregate for amusement will become places of danger to the ordinary citizen — first the pubs and drinking houses, then streets and then whole districts.

These views are supported by studies made by the head of Bremen's crime squad which shows that this crime wave has spread via prostitution, accompanied by bars showing pornography, strip shows, sex shops, live shows, from major cities to middle-sized, and small cities and towns and even out into the countryside.

Dr Schäfer said: "This wave of crime has successfully become part of what could be called the leisure industry and an increasing number of criminals of all shadings are making more than a good living from it."

Dr Schäfer criticised the methods applied in granting licences for pubs and places of entertainment to open. In many cities in this country, according to Dr Schäfer, it is the practice to ask for only a certificate of good conduct in order to prove reliability. But since the reform of the Federal Registration Law this document does not contain many important facts. Some local authorities

hesitate to ask for a police report on persons applying to open an establishment. Because of these lax regulations people who have a criminal record, prostitutes and receivers of stolen goods are able to obtain a licence without much difficulty. People who have been involved in illegal gambling and have committed offences against the health regulations

applied to establishments where food and drink is served still get licences without trouble. Cases have been known in Bremen where licences have been granted to people who are "robbers and who have committed homicide".

Dr Schäfer has made a statement with documentary evidence in support dealing with a city of over 500,000 inhabitants — he describes the city no more fully than that. In this city 129 applications for licences were received. Among these applicants there were 32 people, twenty five per cent of the total, who according to police criteria "because of their criminal record could not be considered suitable holders of licence".

In one case a woman was just a front for someone else, and she had been convicted of criminal offences. The business became a brothel.

Dr Schäfer is basically in favour of the rehabilitation of people who have come into conflict with the law, but he asks the question whether it is right that a law which has the purpose of protecting the general public should be undermined in such a way.

Present methods of granting licences attract criminal elements, according to Dr Schäfer. They are able to enter the "upper world" of seeming respectability and put in operation their fundamentally criminal activities. They can with their own money and money from other sources open a pub along with accommodation for prostitutes and eros centres.

The last stage is to invest their tax-free gains in hotels and pubs in the south or in obscure businesses. This results as has been experienced in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and many other cities, in the establishment of local, regional, national and eventually Europe-wide organisations dealing in stolen furs, optical and electrical equipment, drugs, jewelry and arms.

For this reason, according to Dr Schäfer, it is important that regional and supra-regional political decisions be made by the authorities.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 September 1973)

Trouble in Hamburg's St Pauli district

Fed-up-with-the-sea sailors, landlubbers and nightowls looking for something amusing and different must have had a shock. A strike is threatened in St Pauli according to recent headlines that appeared in a yellow press paper published in Hamburg. A strike is threatened by all those who hold dear the world famous environs of the Reeperbahn, Europe's naughtiest mile.

The paper reported that hotel porters, people running businesses in the area and landlords were all talking about a strike. According to them officialdom was the cause of all the excitement.

The potential strikers claim that police supervision has been getting tougher and tougher all the time.

One hotel porter said in describing the situation: "In the past couple of weeks all hell has been let loose here. One police raid has followed another."

These raids are not expected to make quick returns, naturally. Police and Hamburg officials claim that the raids are just routine checks, for, after all, apart from the amusement industry more than 30,000 citizens live in the quarter, which is hardly in need of modernisation in many ways.

There was for instance the case of the Berlin brothel king Hans Helmcke, who was done to death in the St Pauli apartment of a police officer. More is known about the underworld in St Pauli than about the other million or more citizens of Hamburg itself. Police are not welcome in St Pauli, that is for sure.

Obviously apart from the usual businesses that are carried on in St Pauli the Helmcke affair showed that things illegal were also a part of the scene.

Competition for customers in St Pauli is keen. Hypersensitivity on the naughty mile gets you nowhere.

"We know that we cannot importune people on the street," one porter complained, "but how are we to earn a living. The Big Boys here on the Große Freiheit have arrangements with travel agencies and bus companies offering tours of the city and hotels. They get customers without any trouble."

But as for the 450 or so small pubs, small and medium-sized, they do not have things so good. They are feeling the pinch of a declining tourist trade and fewer visitors.

In the good times the economic principle of supply and demand operates in St Pauli with a price structure and profit along ordinary business lines. When times get bad (and why not be honest and say that times are bad in St Pauli?) a way out is found by opportunistic people on the streets and swindling.

Porters in St Pauli try more and more frequently to induce customers inside with whispered, double-meaning incitements whilst slyly showing in their fair pornographic postcards. In St Pauli Jorgon this is called *Kobern*. This is against the law in Hamburg, which prohibits touts from scolding people on a public way and offering them advertising material or trying to induce them into a bar or other establishment of amusement.

Hinrich Grote (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1973)

Spread of colour VM television



By 1980 three out of four West German families will be watching colour television. At the moment only one house in five has a colour TV according to a survey conducted by the Commerzbank in Frankfurt in conjunction with the Italian finance house Banca di Roma and the French Crédit Lyonnais.

Sales of 5,700,000 colour television sets on the European market are expected for this year. Sales in this country are expected to be about two million.

At present the rate of conversion from black and white to colour is approximately the same as the rate of purchase of monochrome sets in the fifties. But was not till the Olympic Games last year that a decisive increase appeared in sales.

The investigation, into radio and television showed that turnover was stagnating at a high level. The market in car radios buoyant. Three out of ten radios operating in the Federal Republic are present are cars.

Among the most successful items in entertainment electronics are cassette recorders, which have gained popularity over the past few years. Threatened to oust the conventional reel-to-reel recorders. About 300,000 tape recorders were manufactured in this country. In 1971, 2,400,000 were imported. In 1972 the importation of cassette recorders increased by forty per cent.

(Neue Hannoversche, 21 August 1973)

SPORT

Free-style wrestling struggles for recognition

Grandmothers gasp, old-age pensioners whistles with two fingers in their mouths and children scream with delight. King Kong Moran, the seven foot four inch chest expanded and a threatening figure of the fist he awaits his opponent. The Chicago Strangler, a Frankenstein-like figure of a man if ever there was one, is part of a troupe of sixteen wrestlers currently touring this country under the management of Nicolo Selenkowsky.

Unlike their public they take their sport seriously, living quietly and keeping in trim. Free-style, Selenkowsky claims, is neither hokum nor sheer brutality; it is professional wrestling with no holds barred. Which is why no company is prepared to insure the participants: participation in the ring is too risky a business.

The men themselves, heavyweights one and all, are most particular in their choice of words. Ticket-sellers may not mince their words but for the wrestlers it is a solemn business. Every tournament is worth points towards the world championship title.

"It doesn't worry us that people don't take us seriously," says Selenkowsky. "But, after all, is why they come." And once in a while they do.

In 1900 BC wrestling was a popular sport in China. In Ancient Greece and Rome it was even part of the school curriculum. In those days it really was a fight-for-all. Today a number of ploys such as breaking fingers, pulling hair, gagging, tearing off noses and ears, pulling out eyes and biting are forbidden.

Selenkowsky summoned up his courage and went into management in 1958. He came to this country from Yugoslavia in 1942, earned his living as a circus artist and wrestler, plying GIs with striptease dancers in return for cigarettes and chocolate, worked down the mines and opened a bar in Bremen in 1962.

"I wanted to plough the fields and sattle the masses of wrestling," he claims, and despite gloomy forecasts by people who might be expected to have known what they were talking about he succeeded.

His first tournament in Dortmund's Westfalenhalle in 1968 was attended by

147 paying customers. He now holds 247 meetings a year in 22 cities, grossing more than a million spectators each paying between six and twelve Marks — say ten million Marks in all. There can be no doubt that "Nico", himself an ex-wrestler, knows his trade. He knows, for instance, what the crowds want to see. "Wrestlers," he says, "must regain the prestige they once had. Wrestling must be accepted again."

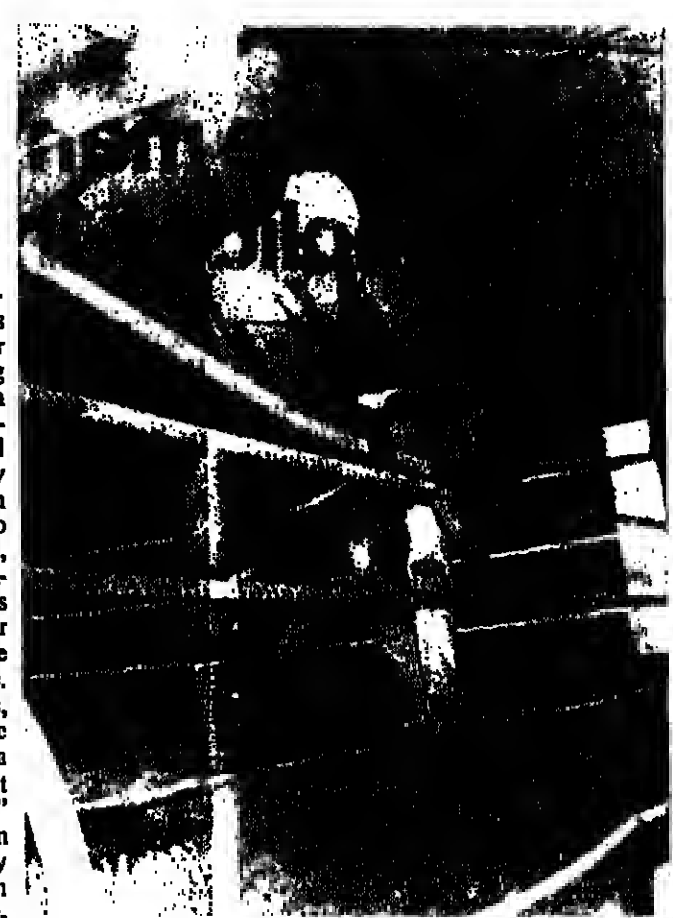
One of the men who is presumably to help it to regain acceptance is super-heavyweight champion Otto Wanz, six feet two and 352 lb. Until the age of 22 Wanz was a boxer and boxed twelve times for Austria before turning professional. Two years later he became a wrestler.

"One day when I was in a tight corner I remembered my training as a boxer and simply knocked the other man out," he notes with a grin. "When your own skin is at stake the Devil take the hindmost," says Wanz, who owns a cafe in Vienna.

When he wrestles the spectators are invariably on the side of his puny opponent. Now and again he even leaves the ring to give the fans a dose of what is coming to them for calling him a "fat pig" and the like.

Wanz sleeps until mid-day, performs gymnastics in his hotel room and goes to the gym for a workout three times a week. So far he has waved goodbye to three teeth in the ring and survived two brain haemorrhages. "We never mention minor aches and pains such as breaks and sprains," he exaggerates rather grandly.

The only thing that annoys him about his, let us say, stature is his lador's bills, but he will have to put up with them as long as he continues to eat a kilogramme



World Champion Ivan Strogoff with his opponent in a tough spot (Photo: Nordbild)

of meat a day and eat the occasional twelve-portion cream cake.

Michael Nador of Hungary is also no stranger to broken fingers and ribs. "What is more," he adds, "I have broken my ears more than thirty times."

Nador made his getaway from the Hungarian national wrestling team while it was on its way to the Melbourne Olympics in 1956. A year later he turned professional. Nador is, in private life, a keen antique collector and interior designer.

Often enough wrestlers keep quiet about serious injuries in order not to be put out to graze from one day to next — even though they may badly be in need of a rest.

Wolfgang Satski is a case in point. He wrestled day after day with broken fingers. "Often you only manage with the aid of pain-killing drugs, but there is no alternative," he says. Satski, whose 48-year-old father is still wrestling back home in Karlsruhe, is the only German ever to win the Royal Albert Hall Trophy.

The trophy is awarded to the Albert Hall, London, winner by Prince Philip and the audience come in dinner jackets and evening dresses, paying up to 250 Marks per ticket.

Selenkowsky realises only too well that minor injuries are not all that occur. "Since I started out as a manager I have had to drag three corpses out of the ring. You can take my word for it that I am going to put the next one on show for three Marks a glimpse. In the past the audience have invariably believed the wrestler has been shamming dead as he was carried off on a stretcher."

"Nico" never talks about wages. "Contracts are never made in writing. Like a couple of gangsters we shake hands over a verbal agreement. No one knows exactly how much the others earn."

Otto Wanz is a little more forthcoming about what you can earn as a professional freestyle wrestler. "You usually earn between 300 and 500 Marks an evening," he says.

Take a mean figure of 400 Marks and multiply that by 250 meetings a year and the result is 100,000 Marks a year.

If anyone is still not satisfied, the big names, such as reigning world champion Ivan Strogoff or King Kong Moran earn roughly 8,000 Marks a month.

Lutz E. Dreesbach (Mandelblatt, 20 September 1973)

Superb season for javelin ace Klaus Wolfermann

The worst is over now," says Olympic gold medalist Klaus Wolfermann. "The old apartment is empty and we are now decorating the new one." The family has just moved from a rented apartment to a home of its own, the status symbol of success if ever there were one.

Certainly, this country's ace javelin specialist has come to the end of a crucial season both in sport and in his private life. "The European Cup final in Edinburgh was my last event in the post-Olympic season, but I plan to start training for 1974 in November. I would dearly like to get quickly back into the form I was in at the end of this season."

Klaus Wolfermann has never lost anything to chance. Sound workmanship has always been a hallmark of his. His 90.68 metres (297 ft 4 in) throw at Edinburgh, although he claims it was more good luck than good management, took him systematically ahead of Janis Lusis of the Soviet Union (84.48 metres, or 277 ft 1 in.) and Hannu Siitonen of Finland (84.08 metres, or 275 ft 9 in.).

"Klaus surprised me more in Edinburgh than he did in Munich," says Lusis, who in recent years has never been beaten by more than six metres. "This season I lost once to Siitonen but beat him in Edinburgh, whereas Wolfermann took twofold revenge, having lost to both of us in the course of the season."

Janis Lusis may not have said so in as many words, but it is clear what he meant: Klaus Wolfermann is a superb fighter and competitor, and Wolfermann is now prepared to review a superb season. "Even if my showing in Edinburgh had only been mediocre I would still have been satisfied with my post-Olympic season," he says.

It began with a world record throw that came as a surprise even to Wolfermann himself. Then he was put out of schedule for three months because of an elbow injury. "I really ought to have retired altogether in view of the injury," Wolfermann says, "but I am bound to say it gives me great satisfaction to have beaten the jinx."

His toughness and determination, which have always been the basis of his success, came to his aid again in Edinburgh when he suddenly had trouble with his Achilles tendon.

This, he transpired, was due to the elbow injury. The time he had spent doing nothing under doctor's orders had led to flapping technique in executing the last step of the run-up.

Despite his Olympic gold medal and two ninety-metre throws in 1972 America's *Track and Field News* rated him second to Lusis on his last season's showing a view that was generally considered to be accurate.

"I am looking forward to see how they rate me this season," Wolfermann says. First there is his world record throw of 94.08 metres (308 ft 9 in.), then his European Cup victory at Edinburgh and finally his improved mean distance for his ten best throws of the season from 86 metres to 87.09.8 metres.

That should be sufficient to ensure him first place in the javelin ratings. This season he has taken part in fourteen competitions, only twice throwing his javelin less than 84 metres (82.62 metres at the national championships in Berlin and 78.08 metres of a training contest in Munich on 1 September).

"There were a number of performances among the fourteen starts that I would have given my eye teeth for last season," Wolfermann says. Mind you, in the course of the season he lost twice to Lusis and once to Siitonen.

Michael Gernandt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 September 1973)

Top-flight athletes get too large a slice of the financial cake

In an open letter to the members of the sport sub-committee of the Bundestag the Association of Town and Local Authority Councils has issued a warning against concentrating too exclusively on financial support for competitive sport.

The association refers in its letter to comments by Heinz Oskar Volter, general secretary of the Trades Union Confederation, and Jürgen Palm, manager of the Federal Republic Sports League, which represents nearly all organised sport in this country.

At the sixteenth annual conference of the Association of Local authority Sports Departments the TZC leader claimed that top-flight athletes are spoilt children. The can media make a song and dance about them and their performances and top-flight sport has not only become a fish in our society but threatens to become a holy cow.

The letter also contains comments unfavourable to top-flight sport made by Jürgen Palm in an article for the association's journal *Städte- und Gemein-*

debund in which Palm notes that there is a discrepancy in the relationship between top-flight sport and sport for the general public.

"A group of 5,000 people — a fortieth of one per cent of the total age group — benefit from planning, funds, structural improvements, nine tenths of what the Press has to say about Olympic disciplines: there is talk of virtually nothing but top-flight sport and Olympic artistry."

"On the other side of the coin," the keep-fit campaign manager continues, "we have some twenty million people, roughly a third of the population. This silent majority is four thousand times the size of the small group of Olympic white hopes."

The association emphasises that it approves of support for top-flight athletes, yet at the same time it shares the view that the public have an inordinately high opinion of competitive sport and an undeservedly low one of sport for themselves.

(Die Welt, 13 September 1973)